# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4959. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

**Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.**

**The Elections in France Showing Heavy Opposition Gains.**

**The Italian Government Displeased with French Interference in Rome.**

**It will Ask for a Revision of the Treaty of Last September.**

### FRANCE.

**Opposition Gains at the Recent Elections.**

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 16—5 P. M.

At the elections which have recently been held throughout the Empire for members of the Councils General, the Opposition have made very heavy gains.

### ITALY.

**The French Gen. Dumont in Rome.**

FLORENCE, Friday, Aug. 16—Evening.

The Italian Government is displeased with the visit to Rome of the French Gen. DUMONT, and will soon ask for a change in the treaty of last September.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

**Financial.**

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16—Noon.

Consols are weak at 94¾.

American Securities are generally in better demand:

| | |
|---|---|
| Erie Railway Shares | 46¾ |
| Illinois Central Railway Shares | 78 |
| United States Five-twenty Bonds | 73¾ |
| Atlantic and Great Western | 21¾ |

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16—2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols for Money | 94¾ |
| United States Five-Twenty Bonds | 73¾ |
| Illinois Central Railway Shares | 78 |
| Erie Railway Shares | 46 |
| Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds | 21¾ |

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16—5 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols for money, 94¾. | |
| United States Five-Twenty Bonds | 73¾ |
| Erie Railway Shares | 46¾ |
| Illinois Central Railway Shares | 78¾ |
| Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds | 21¾ |

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 16—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed here this evening at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

**Commercial.**

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 16—Noon.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular, in its weekly review of the Cotton market, gives as the sales of the week ending last evening 98,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 9,000 for speculation. The market has been firmer and more active, and an advance in prices of fully ⅛d. ₩ lb. has been established on all American descriptions. The total stock of Cotton in port and on shipboard, according to the best estimates, foots up 680,000 bales, including 315,000 imported from the United States. The market to-day opens quiet at the closing quotations of last evening, with a probable day's sale of 10,000 bales:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 10⅜d |
| Middling Orleans | 11⅛d |

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s. 3d. for new. Wheat, 12s. 8d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 2s. 1d. Peas, 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 51s. 9d. Beef, 136s. 6d. Lard, 69. 9d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 44s.

PRODUCE—Resin, common, 7s. 6d; Middling, 13s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 38s. 3d. Petroleum, spirits, 8¾d.; refined, 1s. 4d. Clover Seed, 41s.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Oils—Whale, £93; Sperm, £115; Linseed, £39 10. Scotch Pig Iron, 69s. ₩Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16—Noon.

Petroleum closed at Atwerp last evening at 43 francs for standard white.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 16—2 P. M.

Cotton is firmer. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 10¾d. |
| Middling Orleans | 11¾d. |

Breadstuffs are without change.

In the Provision market Lard has advanced to 50s. and Beef to 139s. Cheese has declined to 50s. 9d. Pork and Bacon are without change.

No changes have taken place in the Produce market.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16—3 P. M.

We have no changes to report in our markets since the noon report.

**Commercial.**

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 16—5 P. M.

Cotton is firm. Sales to-day 12,000 bales:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 10¾d. |
| Middling Orleans | 11¾d. |

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. 9d. for fair new Delaware. Corn, 38s. 3d. for new. Barley, 5s. Oats, 2s. 1d. Peas, 42s. 6d. Flour—Extra Western State, 44s. No Southern in market here.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 50s. 9d. Beef, 139s. Lard, 69s. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 44s.

PRODUCE—Rosin, common, 7s. 6d.; middling, 13s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 38s. 3d. Petroleum—Spirits, 8¾d.; refined, 1s. 4d. Clover Seed, 41s.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16—5 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Oils—Whale, £93; Sperm, £115; Linseed, £39 10. Scotch Pig Iron, 69s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 16—Evening.

The Petroleum market closed quiet at 43 francs ₩ bbl. for Standard White.

## MARINE NEWS.

**Arrivals Out.**

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 16—Noon.

The National Line's steamship *Helvetia*, Capt. THOMPSON, which left New-York on the 3d of August, arrived here to-day on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 16—3 P. M.

The steamship *Persia* Capt. LOTT, from New-York, *Aug.* 7, has arrived at this port *en route* to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Friday, Aug. 16—5 P. M.

The Anchor Line steamship *Columbia*, Capt. CANNAHAN, from New-York on the 3d inst., arrived here late this afternoon.

**Disaster.**

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 16—Noon.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, which arrived here yesterday from New-York, reports that on the 4th inst., when one day out, ran down and sunk the American schooner *Silas*, from Fayal, bound to Boston. No lives were lost. The crew of the *Silas* were brought to this port.

**The Yellow Fever Raging Terribly in Galveston—Extra Help Called for.**

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 16.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Galveston, Texas, reports the yellow fever raging terribly at that place.

Twenty deaths occurred on the 12th, thirty-one on the 13th, and twenty-nine on the 14th inst.

There were over 1,000 cases of fever in the city.

On the 13th the hospitals were filled to overflowing with patients, and the managers were calling for extra help to nurse the sick.

The Internal Revenue Office had been closed, all the employes being down with the fever.

## *NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.*

**Proceedings at the Fourth and Last Day's Session—Prof. Pierce on the United States Coast Survey—Abstract Science and Civilization—Physical Geography—Prof. Agassiz on the Circulation of Blood in Selachians, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Aug. 16, 1867.

A private session of the Academy was held in the Senate Chamber of the State House at half-past 9 o'clock this morning for the transaction of routine business. Reports were presented by several committees, and the following papers selected for presentation at the public meeting for the day.

1. Spectroscopic Notices.—By Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS.
2. On the Value of Certain Groups in the Geological Series When Studied in their Geographical Extension.—By Prof. JAMES HALL.
3. The Circulation of Blood in Selachians.—By Prof. AGASSIZ.
4. On the Determination of Wave Lengths by the Method of Comparison.—By Prof. GIBBS.
5. Parasitic Crustacea on the Gills of Sharks.—By Prof. AGASSIZ.
6. Embryology and Affinities of Cyclopterines.—By Prof. AGASSIZ.
7. On a Process of Integration Used in the Case of a Planet's Orbit Disturbed by Small Forces.—By Prof. THEODORE STRONG, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of these papers were included in yesterday's programme, but although the Academy did not adjourn for the day until 6 o'clock P. M., it was found impossible to exhaust the programme, and, therefore, five of the lectures on the list were necessarily postponed until to-day.

The public session of the Academy was resumed at 10 o'clock, Professor HENRY presiding. Owing to the heavy rain, the attendance of visitors was smaller than on any previous day, but nearly all the members of the Academy were present. Among the "laymen" present were ALFRED SMITH, Esq., President of the Watkinson Library of this City; Rev. Dr. VERMILYE; Prof. SIMONDON, of Trinity College; Prof. STOWE; Prof. LAURENT CLERC, one of the founders of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford; HENRY BENANT, the artist, and a number of the prominent citizens of Hartford.

Prof. JAMES HALL, of Albany, delivered one of the most interesting lectures ever given before the Academy. Its title is given in full above. Prof. HALL remarked upon the principles which had been adopted in the establishment of the groups of strata in the Paleozoic series in America, and the necessity of considering the source or origin of the materials of which they are composed before insisting on the equal value of certain apparent characters. A formation of limestone, made up mainly of organic *exuvia*, and accumulated in a comparatively quiescent sea, will have a more uniform and wide-spread fauna that sedimentary formation made up of sand, clay and lime, or a mixture of all these.

As an example, showing that we are not to consider identity of fossils or similarity of composition essential to the character of a group, he instanced the coal measures, which in the northeastern extension have a thickness of from 14,000 to 18,000 feet, mainly of sandstone and shales, with little of calcareous matter. This formation, stretching southwestward and westward, gradually thins to a few hundred feet, losing its sedimentary character and becoming mainly a calcareous formation with interstratified seams of mud, with no fossils identical and few similar to those prevailing in the eastern portions of the group.

Passing hastily over the successive groups, he instanced the Hamilton, Portage and Chemung groups of New-York as lying between two well-established horizons, above and below, while in the western extension of the same belt no less than four or five distinct terms had been applied to indicate a part or the whole of the mass. Referring to what he had published on this subject more than fifteen years since, he showed that along three hundred miles of outcrop of these formations, the physical characters had become extremely or entirely changed, and the fossil remains so different in the two extremes, that if the physical continuity could not be traced, they would be referred to distinct epochs. He showed by the gradual change in the fauna, owing to physical conditions which he explained, that a set of surfaces at one point referred to the Devonian age, might at a distant point be with equal propriety referred to the carboniferous age.

Prof. HALL's remarks elicited comments from Prof AGASSIZ who said that there was a zoological side to physical geography which Prof. HALL seemed to have overlooked. The difficulties which he (Hall) had experienced in his search after fossils were the same as those experienced by all geologists. Investigations were now progressing, however, which promised to remove most, if not all, of these obstructions to the complete development of science. The study of geology had been almost entirely confined to the temperate zones, but it was beginning to extend its researches to other parts of the globe. Examination showed that the geographical distribution of former times was identical with those of to-day, as was also the distribution of animals. The laws of distribution of plants and animals were the same to-day as in former periods of the world's history. In connection with this subject, Prof. AGASSIZ suggested that the study of the coasts of this continent—particularly of the Atlantic coast—would afford a great amount of important information. It would be interesting to know the materials of which they were composed. At the same time it would be well to examine carefully the sea bottom along the coast. Such an examination would prove of great value to the country as well as to science, and he would advise the United States Coast Survey, of which Prof. PIERCE was the Superintendent, to take charge of the work, and do it thoroughly.

This suggestion brought Prof. PIERCE to the rostrum. He said that as Prof. AGASSIZ had referred to the duty of the Coast Survey, he would make a few remarks explanatory of the general duties imposed on the department of which he, the speaker, was the superintendent. He was placed at the head of the Coast Survey not to carry out any special views of his own, but was placed there as the steward of a great trust in which science was called to do all it could for the navigation and commercial interests of the country. Every lover of science was interested in the faithful and full performance of this trust. It was the speaker's intention to carry out a plan which would meet the views of scientific men throughout the country. But he demanded that those men should assist him in carrying out this plan. The actual administration of the Survey must be done by one man; but the theory of the administration, however, admitted of advice and counsel, and he would be happy to receive any suggestions calculated to aid him in properly conducting the administration of the survey. There were many men of popular education, and others of scientific education, in the country, from whom advice might be received. The former were apt to be brilliant, but not accurate; and yet the popular mind had been almost entirely controlled by this class of imperfectly-educated men. By this class books had been produced, nearly every line of which was an error. The question might be asked, Why the really scientific men of the country did not prevent this? The answer was simply because it was not in their power to do so. There were present indications, however, of a change. One of the results of the war was to open the eyes of Congress in regard to this important subject, and the establishment of the Academy of Sciences was an indication of the national interest felt in the matter. The learned Professor said that something more than mere brilliant men were wanted. It was a very easy thing to think a brilliant thought, and it was a fact that the man who occasionally had such a thought would set more value upon it than upon the many brilliant thoughts which some other man might think. Such a man would not sacrifice his own brilliant idea, and it was only the men who were full of such thoughts who could afford to throw them away. The man with only one brilliant thought could not, under any circumstances, afford to do that. The lecturer hoped that the truly scientific men of the country—men who are masters in their various and special departments of science, would give him their aid in the administration of the trust which had been given him by the Government. It was his desire to seek such aid from the Academy of Sciences, and he would not hesitate to say that, if, in carrying out the plans suggested by scientific men, the country failed to sustain him, he would give up the trust reposed in him. Referring to the harbors of New-York and Boston, Prof. PIERCE said they were being destroyed. By filling them up or lessening their area in any way, the foundation for their ultimate destruction was laid. The United States Coast Survey had watched with much anxiety the violations of nature which had been made by commercial speculation in changing the bottoms and coasts of the harbors of the country. The fact was that a very slight change might utterly ruin the best harbors which the nation owned. In conclusion Prof. PIERCE said that geologists seemed to differ in opinion as to whether the continent was rising or falling. Some entertained one belief, and others embraced the opposite theory. This was a great question, and the United States Coast Survey intended to take it into early and full consideration. He believed that the people of the country would support everything which the Survey might do in carrying out suggestions made by the Academy of Sciences.

Prof. AGASSIZ said: During his trip up the Valley of the Amazon, which occupied a space of ten months, a part of which he spent at the mouth of that great river, he learned that the reason why the Amazon did not form a delta, as did the Mississippi, was because the residuum was dissolved, and because the ocean encroached upon the shore. So rapid was the washing away of the coast of South America by the Atlantic that no hydrographic works could be undertaken by the Brazilian Government, except at a considerable distance from the shore, and with the prospect of being compelled to rebuild. Prof. AGASSIZ was satisfied that a band or strip of territory, 300 miles in width, had been taken from South America by the Atlantic. While in Brazil, he told a celebrated geologist of that country that within his own life time the light-house at the mouth of the Amazon would be at the bottom of the ocean.

Prof. HENRY said that the matter under consideration involved the subject of the currents of temperature. Ocean currents were produced by currents of the atmosphere—the motion of the air regulating them in nearly every instance. The interposition of the continents alone prevented the circulation of one current which would entirely circumvent the globe. There was no doubt that these currents had much to do with the problem of the distribution of loose materials over the bottom of the ocean and along the coasts of the continents, and which did much to produce information in regard to the physical geography of former times. The subject was entitled to earnest consideration, and promised to be productive of much good to science in the future.

The next paper in order was "The Circulation of Blood in Selachians," by Prof. AGASSIZ. The circulation of blood in skates, he said, affected the circulation of blood in animals generally. In selachians but one-fifth of the blood actually circulated. The other four-fifths he designated as stagnant, or dormant blood. That which circulated passed through the gills and thence into the vertebral channels. The movement of the heart in selachians was undulatory. After leaving the heart the blood did not immediately return to that organ, but was received by four sacks or bags, (where the stagnant blood was deposited,) before passing again into the heart. One celebrated naturalist had erroneously described these sacks for lymphatic vessels. Prof. AGASSIZ was satisfied that they were blood-chambers.

In regard to "parasitic crustacea in the gills of sharks," Prof. AGASSIZ stated that the number of parasites found in the respiratory organs of sharks was very large. He spoke of a shark which had been caught off the coast of Massachusetts, the gills of which were entirely eaten up by parasites. The arteries were almost destroyed and their openings gaping. Many of the blood vessels were also eaten up. The cavity of the heart had been encroached, and the pericardium was perforated. There was a hole in the heart large enough to admit a man's thumb. What was considered remarkable was that this almost bloodless shark, when caught, offered great resistance and fought with almost as great fierceness as any shark of its dimensions possibly could.

Of Cyclopterine Prof. AGASSIZ said, these families had always been a stumbling block to geologists. The subject perplexed CUVIER. The old system of classification could not be maintained, and the speaker was candid enough to take exception to his own former classification. It was now well known that the embryonic of the skate was a miniature image of the shark, and that the shark was a full grown skate. This new acquisition of knowledge showed that naturalists were beginning to recognize a positive system in nature, and to acknowledge that embryonic researches afforded a standard by which to judge of the relative positions of the various types of animals.

Prof. GIBBS' paper on "Wave Lengths" was technically rendered, and barely reducible to simple language. The same remark will almost fully apply to his lecture on "Spectroscopic Notices." He said he had made many experiments with the spectroscope for the purpose of obtaining greater dispersive power, but had found no satisfactory results until he used a solution of bisulphite of carbon. He afterward added sulphur, and this made the experiment a success.

Some supplementary remarks were then made by Gen. J. G. BARNARD explanatory of his lecture on "The Precession of the Equinoxes," &c., delivered yesterday, after which a communication from Prof. THEODORE STRONG was read in regard to "A Process of Integration," (No. 7 on the list above given.)

This completed the programme for the day. Before declaring the Academy adjourned, however, Prof. HENRY made a few remarks in regard to the relations existing between science and a true civilization. The main dependence, he said, of modern civilization was applied science, without which this country would have nothing more than the civilization of China. It was wise in the United States Government to establish an Academy of Sciences for the advancement of abstract science. It was true that there was great diffusion of knowledge in the United States. But the effect of this was to induce men to desert the workshop and the plough, and to seek power and property by other means and in other places. It remained, therefore, for abstract, applied science to bring the winds, the air, nature, to do the work which a diffusion of knowledge had rendered many men unwilling to do.

At the conclusion of these remarks the Academy adjourned, to meet in Washington in January next. After a secret session, which was immediately thereafter held, the members of the Academy visited Colt's Armory, through the many departments of which they were conducted by Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, General Superintendent of the Armory. This evening they will be the guests of United States Senator DIXON.

## *COMMENCEMENT AT MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.*

**Address by E. P. Whipple—Dedication of a Monument—Inauguration of Prof. Webber—Characteristics of the Institution.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1867.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of Middlebury College, rather slenderly attended, closed to-day, having been opened on Tuesday by an address by E. P. WHIPPLE, who is quite a favorite here. His theme was "Shoddy," which of course was treated of in its widest meaning, as synonymous with sham. He thought our war had not added another to the list of five great Generals of the world, though it had added several to that of the second class. FARRAGUT, however, he mentioned with warm eulogy, calling him "the Viking of our Western clime, who made his mast a throne." He had no quarrel with the selfishness and ostentation of inventors, believing that they are building better than they know for the interests of mankind. He sympathized with the philosopher who affirmed that no man is so rich as all men ought to be; and if only the brain of the country adequately seconds its undeveloped resources, the people may yet be practically delivered from enforced toil and may enjoy a yet unknown material prosperity.

The only unusual exercises were, addresses in dedication of a monument to JOSHUA BATES, third President of the College—1818 to 1839—and the inauguration of Rev. G. N. WEBBER as Professor of Intellectual Philosophy. The graduating class numbered but six, having been depleted by the war and by an internal dissension, and the remaining exercises call for no especial notice. Those annual wisps of folly blown about by the Colleges—degrees *in causa honoris*—were pleasantly few. ARTHUR W. AUSTIN, of West Roxbury, Mass., received that of LL.D.; Rev. ALDACE WALKER, of Wallingford, and Rev. JOEL BINGHAM, of East Boston, that of S. T. D.

The necrology of the year contains the following names: Charles Goodrich, class of 1834; Rev. Lyman Mathews, 1822; Rev. Charles F. Abbott, 1858; Rev. Luther Sheldon, 1808; Rev. Warren Bigelow, 1851; Nathan Douglas, 1813; Henry Chipman, 1808; Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, 1822; Rev. Jos. E. Hallock, 1833; Rev. Nelson Barbour, 1831; Deodatus D. Haskell, 1853.

The rivalry, almost amounting to bitterness, between the College here and the University at Burlington, is undiminished. Burlington now has the Agricultural College, whatever trial may make of that; the University formerly received aid from the State, while Middlebury has had none. The old attempts to effect a union of the two institutions are given up, neither College being willing to merge itself in the other, even for the sake of the greater strength which might follow. The University has been somewhat urgent for this, and the plan was once seriously entertained, but it is now further than ever from consummation. Middlebury College will fight out its battle alone. Its late President, Dr. BENJAMIN LABOREE, who for a quarter of a century carried the business interests of the institution in his pocket, and fought and begged for it with a courage and self-renunciation that hardly another man of the century would have shown, left it with its finances tolerably strong, and a new subscription of sixty thousand dollars has just been paid in. The site of the college buildings is the finest in New-England, and the grounds are increasing in beauty every year. The buildings are solidly constructed of stone, and the new dormitory, unfortunately burned within a year or two after completion, has been restored.

Lacking the wealth and the large number of graduates which belong to larger institutions, Middlebury affords meagre materials, ordinarily, for a description of Commencement. The races, banquets, classday festivities, society anniversaries, &c., which attract to Yale and Harvard, are almost wholly wanting here, but the College itself is remarkable. It has always been an opportunity for those who wrest the advantages of education from the disadvantages of poverty: it has been the resource of self-made men, whose working hands have given their brain a chance. The college is just as old as the century, and it has fought hard at times for existence. It never had an attendance like that of the Massachusetts Colleges, but it is plucky and really shows upon how little a College can live. The present number of students is fifty-two, and a class of twenty to thirty is expected to enter; the average whole number of the last twenty years has not been above ninety. Freshmen classes often number twenty-five or thirty, and gradually dwindle during the four years until they graduate twelve to eighteen, which is about the average. The College suffered severely, prospectively as well as immediately, by the war.

Six young men graduated to-day. Does this seem as if the College were doing the least worthy thing in living on? I suppose that to any taunt or smile from a larger institution, the College would reply as the lioness did in the fable, that her young are lions. This, at least, is certain—that a college like Middlebury is very likely to scatter much but sow all. Young men who pay for their own education, and struggle for it, are generally in earnest. There is no opportunity here for flummery, and although there are not the special facilities which Yale offers for culture in some departments, it must be remembered that any college is but an opportunity after all, and probably there is less opportunity wasted here than proportionally at any other institution in the country. If the culture given here is possibly incomplete in some respects, it is probably robust.

In sixty-seven years Middlebury College has sent out only about eleven hundred graduates, among whom are many who have made their mark. Twice before this year the graduating class has numbered 6; several times it has been 7, 8 and 9. The first class graduated in 1801, consisting of one solitary man, AARON PETTY by name, who died in the following year. In 1803 the number became 3. The third number of this class has died during the past year. The largest class ever graduated was that of 1838, numbering 40.

To a college like this, the paid, in subscription of sixty thousand dollars, mentioned above, is no bagatelle. The College has funds to the amount of four thousand dollars, the interest of which is applied to the benefit of meritorious students, and this, with an annual stipend from the American Education Society to those who are preparing for the ministry, will nearly, with the avails of scholarship and teaching, defray all necessary expenses.

## *POLITICAL AFFAIRS.*

**Gen. Grant in the War Department.**

*From the Providence Journal, Aug. 16.*

There is considerable discussion touching the course of Gen. GRANT in temporarily taking the head of the War Department. Gen. GRANT has not accepted an office; he has obeyed an order. Gen. SCOTT several times took the same place. There may be a doubt whether the order was of that strict military character that the General was bound to obey; but he is too old a soldier to raise it. It might not be a breach of discipline in him to decline; it certainly cannot be to obey; and he has taken the safe side. He is not probably the man whom the President would have selected, had he felt free in his choice; but it was necessary to proceed with some caution, and not to shock public opinion too much. If the President had felt reasonably confident that STEEDMAN would be confirmed, there would have been no appointment of GRANT. The full and generous indorsement which the General made of STANTON's administration is a sufficient answer to the doubt that has been raised touching his opinions. STANTON was not only the bulwark of the Radical policy in the Cabinet, but he was removed for pursuing a course which GRANT takes care to commend for its "zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability."

**The Attacks on Gen. Grant.**

*From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Aug. 15.*

There was a time when the New-York *Tribune* deserved the confidence of the friends of freedom and the friends of the Republican Party. It is with regret that we perceive the increasing evidences that its hold on the regard of the loyal men of the nation is passing away. Its course, in important respects, for some time is certainly a puzzle to ordinary intellects, except on the theory of disappointed ambition and the keenest personal resentments.

Perhaps a more charitable view of its strange plunges and ridiculous episodes is, that its constitutional eccentricities forbid its keeping in the path of common sense and unswerving patriotism. Without asserting positively the cause of its unreliable tendencies, we merely state the fact, that while the *Tribune* fully maintains its reputation for ability, the live Republicans of the country have ceased to have the least confidence in its leadership. Among other of its recent strange manifestations it has joined in the conspiracy of WENDELL PHILLIPS and the Copperheads against Gen. GRANT. Recently it has taken repeated occasions to exhibit its hostility to the nation's illustrious hero. It is terribly afraid that the Republicans will support him for the Presidency. The *Tribune* very evidently is pleased that JOHNSON has removed STANTON from the War Department. It has desired for many months to get the great War Secretary out of his Department. JOHNSON had the best reasons for believing that he would have the sympathy of the *Tribune* in striking STANTON. GRANT is a strong friend of STANTON, and the opposition of the *Tribune* is equally directed to both of these renowned men.

The unfairest part of the attack of the *Tribune* on GRANT is its election of the fact that the New-York *Herald* and a few doubtful political persons support him. None better than the *Tribune* knows that public men strong with the people will always have some unworthy supporters. In 1856 the *Herald* and certain men now classed as Conservative Republicans, supported FREMONT as did the *Tribune* before and after nomination. The *Herald* supported ANDREW JOHNSON at some periods as emphatically as it now supports GRANT. In 1860 the *Tribune* supported BATES for the Presidency up to the day of the Chicago convention, as it had the perfect right to do, though BATES proved to be an old fogy without much power for administration. The truth is, the *Tribune's* war on STANTON and GRANT is without a particle of justifying reasons. By some "hocus pocus" that paper has been drawn into the strange and unhallowed scheme of the Copperheads and their allies, to destroy the confidence of the American people in the political soundness of the conqueror of LEE. That game won't win.

**The President's Course of Action—What Does it Mean?**

*From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Aug. 16.*

It would certainly seem extravagant if we were to anticipate the logical results of the President's conduct, or were to state in the mildest form the danger it is precipitating upon the country. Is it true that the seditious counsel he is daily receiving from the *National Intelligencer* and the New-York *Herald* is the foreshadowing of the next and last step to be taken? Is it true that the President has determined to brave the power of the Government, and to that end is bringing the executive departments more under his personal control? Is it true that he contemplates impeachment as an act to be resisted, and is seeking it in order to use it as a pretext for an appeal to force?—that the removal of Mr. STANTON, and the threatened supplanting of all officers who stand in the way of his meditated treason are in pursuance of that result? Is it true that his defiant reopening of the controversy, at the moment when the patience of the country had been pressed to the verge of virtuous endurance, is the signal that he is prepared to contest to the bitter end? If any other man than ANDREW JOHNSON were President, and had exhausted all means save that of actual force to defeat the national will, it would be a question of some interest whether he would venture to take that last step, and thus logically complete the work he had begun. But we have become so accustomed, under the present incumbrance, to outrages and outlawry of every kind, that each single instance of offending excites little more than momentary surprise, and suggests no thought of what may come after it. No other President could have sheltered himself so thoroughly from just inquisition, nor advanced step by step in such a career without being compelled to answer for it at the start. But here is a Chief Magistrate who, almost from the moment when he became conscious of his power, has trifled with his obligations, has trifled with the convictions of his countrymen, has trifled with the laws; and no serious purpose has been entertained of calling him to account. His acts have been denounced and repudiated. His friends have been defeated at the polls. Congress has danced attendance upon him month after month, piecing out his deficiencies with fragmentary legislation, or repairing the damage he has done in defiance of its legislation. But what effect has it had upon him? To convince him that the contest he had invited was hopeless?—that there was no security for the country or himself but in faithful obedience to the laws? Not a bit of it. Inconsistent in many things, he is at least consistent in his contumacy; and, however unsuccessful in detail, he has never wavered from his purpose to stake his Administration on the fate of this controversy. Those who have formed their estimate of his conduct upon the theory that it is the result of a freak, and his views have been modified or strengthened in his own mind according to the variations of an unregulated and choleric temper, give him less credit for forethought than he deserves. This sustained warfare upon the convictions and the settled purpose of his constituents cannot be explained on any theory of eccentricity of temperament, or of sudden passion. We have all been mistaken in conceding to him too little purpose, too little ability, too great regard for the duties and the dignities of his position. We have said at every backward step he has taken, certainly he can go no further in that direction; and resting upon that complacent assurance have waited to see him brush contemptuously aside all legal and constitutional restraints, and go beyond even the fears of the timid in the fatal course he has chosen. Would it be strange, then, if he should have somewhat misjudged the sentiment of the country, and convinced himself from past experience that it would acquiesce if it did not uphold him in refusing to be held accountable for his crime?

**Execution of the Laws in Virginia—Order from Gen. Schofield.**

HEADQUARTERS, &c., STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—Fines assessed and costs of suit taxed by Military Commissioners in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by General Orders No. 31 from these headquarters, dated May 28, 1867, will be accounted for to Major T. H. STANTON, Paymaster of this Military District, and credited to the fund appropriated for the execution of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto. Accounts will be rendered at the end of every month in the usual form, and will be accompanied by the proper vouchers. Costs of suit, including the legal fees of civil officers employed by orders from the Military Commissioners, will be taxed with the fine in each case, according to the practice of the civil courts, and will be paid by the Military Commissioners. Surplus funds remaining in the hands of the Military Commissioners will be turned over to the Paymaster from time to time, as he may direct. No expenses will be incurred beyond the legal costs of suit, nor in excess of the funds in the hands of the officer, without special authority from these headquarters. Military Commissioners are reminded that they are to be "governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, so far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States or orders issued from these headquarters," and that they are not to supersede the civil authorities, except in cases of necessity. In such cases the action, or failure to act, of the civil officers, should be fully reported, in order that the Commanding-General may hold them to a proper accountability for any neglect of duty.

By command of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.
S. F. CHALFIN, Asst. Adjutant-General.

**Judge Thomas, of Virginia, and the Civil Rights Bill.**

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 15.*

The case of Judge HENRY W. THOMAS, charged with having violated the "Civil Rights Bill" in refusing to allow a negro woman to testify in his Court, was called yesterday. A motion was made by the District-Attorney, which was agreed to by the counsel for the defence, that the accused be released on his own recognizance in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the November term of the Court.

This would appear to be an important case for the Government to make use of to test the validity of the "Civil Rights Bill." At the trial of Judge THOMAS' refusal to admit the testimony of JANE TAYLOR, negress, in his Court, there was no statute in the Code of Virginia allowing negroes to testify, but an express prohibition against their being permitted to do so. The law making them competent witnesses in courts of Justice was passed subsequently. And furthermore, there was no demand for the admission of the testimony of this negro woman by any person directly concerned in the result of the case, but only by the Commonwealth's Attorney, and this, as before stated, at a time when negro testimony was expressly prohibited. The examination of the case will come up at the November term of the Court.

**Equal Suffrage in Michigan.**

*From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 15.*

In providing for equal suffrage in the new Constitution, and in refusing to submit the question separately to the people of this State, the Convention has done well. It is but just that every male citizen of suitable age should vote. The Republicans of Michigan have no fear that the direct incorporation of equal suffrage in the Constitution, will endanger the ratification of that instrument. They are ready to vote for equal suffrage by their direct vote for the Constitution. The refusal to submit the equal suffrage clause separately, may be hard upon LOTHROP and a few other Democratic members of the Convention, who would love to vote for negro suffrage, if they could do it without voting for prohibition; but we can get along without their aid.

## *MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.*

**Loss of the United States Steamer Sacramento.**

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following particulars of the recent loss of the United States steamer *Sacramento* in the East India waters. They were obtained from a private letter written by an officer to his father in Boston:

"We went ashore on Wednesday evening, June 19, at about 7:30 o'clock. The shoals at the mouth of the Sambalding River have shifted out much further than they were marked on our charts, and instead of anchoring quietly in Cocanada Harbor, as we intended, we found ourselves bumping away on the bar. We worked as hard as men could work to get her off, from 8 o'clock at night until the next morning, when we were obliged to give up all idea of saving the ship, and to think only of getting ashore ourselves. The men worked very well, and behaved far better than we expected. We hove overboard all our guns, cut away the foremast, discharged over the side all our shot and shell, water, &c. The surf was very high, and a very powerful current running up the river. They say here that a vessel goes ashore about once in three months. The lights on the coast are all exactly the same, and it is impossible to judge exactly of your position. There was no lack of vigilance on the part of any officers, for we were all watching for Cocanada lights, expecting to get in very soon, and not more than ten minutes before we struck I saw the deep-sea soundings taken and got no bottom at eighteen fathoms. But we were sucked in imperceptibly by the current, and we only heard the breakers when we first struck, and the seas lifted us in till we were in twelve feet of water.

We have lost everything—clothes, books, &c. On Thursday morning we built rafts and sent them ashore during the day; the first went in all right in the morning, but the second started in the afternoon and got nearly ashore, when it was caught by an eddy and carried out to sea against breakers and at a tremendous rate, but they were picked up by a steamer which fortunately happened to be passing, and put on board of an American ship at Cocanada. On Wednesday night we very nearly lost HARRY LYON. We tried to lower a boat to send around to Cocanada by sea for assistance, but the boat was swamped alongside, and HARRY and the crew were spilled out. One of the men managed to get a bowline over HARRY's head and we hauled him in very much exhausted, but not hurt.

When we sent the first two rafts off we went to work and built two more, one of which succeeded, while the other broke adrift and went to sea with no one on board. The same day we got the two launches towed with considerable difficulty, and filled them up and sent them ashore. The second cutter was upset alongside and WATERMAN was spilled out, but we got him in again. The first cutter was got ashore all right, and then the sea was too high to attempt any more with the boats. Mr. JOHNSON, the Captain, WATERMAN, LYON, PETE PARKER and myself, with five men, were the only ones left on board. We smashed up all the wine, cooked a little coffee and tried to be comfortable for the night, but it was hard work; the ship was bumping so that we expected her to go to pieces every moment.

Friday morning the sea was running very high, but two of the boats ventured off and the launch anchored inside the surf, while the whaleboat with a crew of lascars came up to the ship and we all got off. The Captain was the last to leave the ship. We all got ashore safe, though we did not expect it. I hauled down the colors just before I left and brought them with me. We landed on a sand beach, organized the crew and embarked in the boats. We had 80 men in our boat, 193 all together. We pulled up the Sambalding River about twenty miles, when we came to a French settlement called Senan, where we found quarters and food. I got asleep at 12 o'clock at night on an old mat outside the house with vermin running all over us. The men were roused up at 2 and got in the boats and pulled down Coringa River to Cocanada, which we reached at 10 o'clock. I was glad sometimes to get hold of a piece of meat, shove it in the fire and eat it almost raw and covered with dirt.

When I landed I had no shoes, no socks. My whole stock was a coat, pants, Crimean shirt, undershirt, drawers, pith hat, sixteen rupees, sleeve-buttons, gold pencil, ring, photograph, sword and revolver. LYON gave me a pair of shoes, one of the men gave me a pair of woolen socks, and my host has managed to save my silver mug and two or three shirts. Probably we shall be at home in five months."

**Launch of the United States Sloop-of-War Nantasket.**

*From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 15.*

The new screw sloop-of-war *Nantasket* was very successfully launched from the Charlestown Navy-yard this forenoon. Miss EMMA HART, daughter of the Naval Constructor of the yard, performed the act of christening by breaking a bottle of water, obtained from Nantasket Roads, over the bows of the vessel. The manner of severing the last connection of the steamer with the land was a novel one, and worked admirably. Slots were cut in the slides and levers placed through them, having their short arms, projecting above into mortises cut in the bilge-ways this upper arm of the lever, when upright, holds the ship from moving, and it is kept upright by means of a rope attached to the long arms. Ropes run from the long arms of each lever to a place in front of the bows of the ship, where they are connected in one. At this point a man is stationed, and, when all is ready, he severs the rope with a chisel, the short arm falls into a horizontal position, and the vessel glides into the waves.

The dimensions of the *Nantasket* are as follows: Length, between perpendiculars, 216 feet; breadth, 31 feet; depth, 13 feet 6 inches. She will be of 823 tons burthen according to the new law of measurement. Her armament will consist of one 100-pound rifle, four 32-pounders, one 20-pounder, and two 24-pounders. She is one of the sharpest ships in the

# FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

## *ENGLISH POLITICS.*

**The Reform Bill in the House of Lords—The Queen's Book—The Great Indian Scandal.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

In spite of my date, my talk must be of clauses and divisions, of franchises and constituencies. The House of Lords seems determined to set its mark on the Reform Bill, and to do so with due deliberation. Their Lordships have not been working for week after week at the details of the measure as the weary Commons have. Many of them have already spent a fair part of the Summer in the country, and recently muttered hints about a reform even of the House of Lords have had their effects in bringing together something like three hundred or more out of the four hundred and fifty peers, spiritual and temporal, of whom it is composed. It is very evident, too, that forces have been at work in the Upper House which are very different from those usually displayed in a mere party struggle between a ministry and an opposition. The resolution proposed by Lord HALIFAX last week was a good specimen of the old-fashioned party tactics of former days. As Sir CHARLES WOOD, he sat for the borough from which he now takes his title, for nearly forty years, and was always, though a bad speaker, in the front rank of his party. It is now pretty generally understood that in a future Liberal Ministry he will be the nominal head under whom some of the discordant elements in the party will be united. His resolution the other day, though cleverly drawn and still more cleverly advocated in his opening speech, was one more suited to a party fight in the House of Commons, than to the actual state of affairs and the temper of the House of Lords. As was certain from the first, it was defeated by a large majority. But certain signs in the debate, and the subsequent series of debates and divisions, show a very strong development of a feeling which, were the session less advanced, might seriously influence the character of the bill. A very considerable number of peers are clearly saying to themselves: "Household suffrage is now to be the law of the land. That we cannot help. We must grin and bear it. Our power in the small boroughs is crippled, and the small boroughs themselves are threatened, at no distant date, with far more sweeping changes than those proposed in the present measure. Whatever these changes may be, it is clear that they will consist, in the main, in taking members from rural boroughs, where we and our class have influence, and in giving them to great towns and populous counties where we have *not* influence. Can we not *now*, by certain extensions of the redistribution proposed, avert less lenient treatment for our interests in future, and can we not at the same time secure some share of the increased representation of the constituencies where the altered state of things tells most against us?" The force of this feeling may be estimated from the facts that in the face of the strongest resistance from Government, Lord GREY's proposal to transfer twenty more seats from small boroughs to large ones was only defeated by a very small majority, and that a form of "cumulative voting," proposed by Lord CAIRNS, was adopted by a large majority, quite in the teeth of Government. As this so-called cumulative vote was barely rejected in the lower House, it will most probably now become part of the measure. At present it applies only to the twelve three-cornered constituencies, eight of which were created in 1832, and the remainder giving an additional member under the present bill to our four greatest provincial towns—Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds. Under the new system, every voter at an election for three members will have two votes only, which he may divide between two candidates, though not at liberty to bestow both upon one candidate. Strictly speaking, therefore, it is not "cumulative" voting at all. This may have been a mere oversight, as almost every one seems to have jumped to the conclusion that a minority of one-third *plus* one in a three-cornered constituency would be able to return one member. In reality, as the clause stands, a minority of two-fifths *plus* one is required. Except the recognition to a certain extent of the principle of minority representation, there is no very great change involved. The Tory minority of two-fifths *plus* one in Birmingham, or a similar Liberal minority in Liverpool would, I think, be just as likely to prefer trying pluckily to increase its numerator until it became a fraction of two-and-a-half-fifths *plus* the magic one, to applying *in forma pauperis* for a political scrap from the table of the majority. No doubt there will be great opposition even to this modified form of the thing. The Tories, as a rule, dislike it as "new-fangled," the extreme Liberals, such as Mr. BRIGHT, denounce it as "childish or nefarious." In the lower House it received the support of Mr. J. STUART MILL, however.

The only other alteration made by the Lords is the raising the lodger franchise from £10 a year to £15. This is a simple piece of blundering stupidity. It destroys the whole aim and object of the clause—the enfranchisement of a large class of the best artisans in our great towns, and the only effect of the alteration will be to bring back some scores of enraged M. P's from Scotland, Paris or the Rhine, in order to reassert the original figure. An amendment, proposed by Lord LYTTELTON, created great amusement. He suggested that nobody should be allowed to exercise the franchise unless he could write a legible hand. Now, Lord LYTTELTON himself, a nobleman of great classical and general attainments, does not include among them a good hand, and it is said that the clerk at the table of the House was utterly unable to decipher his Lordship's amendment. Lord GRANVILLE, who is a perfect master of good-humored sarcasm and delicate irony—in short, of polished "chaff"—took the occasion to joke one or two public men on the badness of their writing. That of one, high in our diplomatic service, was so bad that on one occasion, when in office, he had to suggest to him that it would make matters better if he would kindly send him copies of his dispatches and preserve the originals. A motion of Lord LYOEDEN to totally disfranchise boroughs of less than a certain limit of population, was rejected by many votes. Whenever this question is brought up, the little borough of Arundel, in Sussex, always comes into public notice. It is the smallest borough in England, a mere decaying village of two thousand and odd inhabitants. But close to the town stands the grand baronial castle of the HOWARDS, Dukes of Norfolk, who have been for generations the heads of the English Roman Catholics. The consequence is that Arundel returns one of the HOWARDS, while until quite recently there was no other representative in the Commons of the million or more Roman Catholics scattered through England, many of whom would quite repudiate the theory that they were represented by their co-religionists in Ireland. Thus Arundel is at once the subject of a favorite antithesis with Reformers, and, in the eyes of Conservatives, a striking illustration of the *raison d'etre* of small boroughs. Why, ask the former, should Arundel, with 2,000 people, have half the power in Parliament that Liverpool has with 450,000? The other side point triumphantly to the 1,000,000 English Roman Catholics as the real constituency.

I suppose you have heard already of the Queen's book—*The Early Years of the Prince Consort.* It has excited very great attention, and though there was a decided tendency at first in some quarters to sneer at the extreme frankness and absence of reserve with which the story of the first meetings between the Queen and Prince ALBERT is told, there is a general feeling that there is something really great in it. The Queen rightly thought that the detailed history of Prince ALBERT's boyhood, and the circumstances that led to their marriage, would be acceptable to her people, and she allowed no small feelings of over-sensitiveness to mar the completeness of the work. One hears people occasionally profess astonishment at the openness with which the offer of marriage made by the Queen is referred to. This I cannot quite understand. Every one knows that the offer must of necessity have come from Her Majesty, and any disguise or reticence on the subject would have been more than unnecessary. I regret to say the reports of Her Majesty's health are still such as to preclude the prospect of her taking any fatiguing part in public ceremonies. The *Lancet*, our best-informed medical newspaper, stated, a day or two ago, that the exertion of the Spithead review, the other day, was sufficient to bring on one of the attacks of extreme exhaustion to which the Queen is so liable. I believe the Queen is rapidly regaining the popularity she had unquestionably in a great measure lost. There are several causes combining to this result, not least among which is the natural reaction brought about by the downright brutal character of some of the attacks on her, which have recently appeared in one or two of the new class of satirical journals that has sprung up of late in London. The *Tomahawk*, a paper which occasionally has really clever cartoons, is an especial offender in this way.

Our great Indian scandal has reached another and a graver phase. As you will remember, Sir W. MANSFIELD, our Commander-in-Chief in India, quarreled violently with his aid-de-camp, Capt. JERVIS, about the management of his household, which in India is part of the duty of every aid-de-camp. There are certain well-known rules of conduct which an aid-de-camp is bound to conform to, and certain pretty well understood limits within which the aid-de-camp of an Indian commanding officer may make himself at home in the establishment of his chief. As the quarrel went on from worse to worse, Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD's naturally overbearing disposition seems to have been irritated into charging Capt. JERVIS with all kinds of insubordination, and finally with flagrant dishonesty in his management of the stores of his establishment. Finally, when a court-martial found the contumacious aid-de-camp guilty only of minor offences, with a recommendation to mercy, Sir W. MANSFIELD flatly refused to receive the finding. The case then came up to the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief. He has now sent a dispatch to Sir W. MANSFIELD, reproving him so severely for his part in the matter that there is little doubt but that he will have to resign. No officer commanding 300,000 men has received such a "wigging" for many a day in our service. The conclusion is not satisfactory, as Sir W. MANSFIELD is a commander we can ill afford to lose in India, and Capt. JERVIS, who has certainly been ill-treated, does not get reinstated.

## *AFFAIRS IN ITALY.*

**The Financial Situation—Italian Views of the Mexican Affairs—The Mount Cenis Railway.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

Italy has been nearly a month without a Finance Minister. As affairs are going, the country may contrive to get along without one altogether. For anything that a man in that most important office has yet been able to do to meet the wants of a starving treasury, the place might remain vacant. We have been inclined to take an optimist view of everything here, for it seems as if a favoring Providence has brought good to the country even out of man's errors and perverseness. But there is room enough for distrustfulness. No amount of public indignation yet manifested has been able to whip the officers of the Government up to their work. Twice during the past week, in the deliberations of the Chamber, in counting noses, it was found that a quorum was not present, only about forty all told in their places, in a body consisting of 493 members. If the right to travel at will over the railroads of the State, could be taken away from the deputies, there would be less running to and fro, and more public work done.

But we are able at last to record the fact that the bill for the liquidation of the ecclesiastical benifices has become a law. On Sunday last, after a month's wearisome discussion, the project was put to vote, and was adopted by 204 against 58. The country is to be congratulated upon its release from one of its embarrassments.

The seventeenth article of the law gives the Government the power to issue bonds to the amount of 400,000,000 of francs, bearing interest at 5 per cent., which may be used at their full value for the purchase of the church property. These bonds will be issued in several series, of the denomination of 100 francs and upward. Not less than one-half of the gross amount must be taken within the limits of Italy, and thus become a national subscription.

The purpose of GARIBALDI has been the subject of much conversation and newspaper discussion, and has even brought out a declaration from the Minister in Parliament. That bands are organized with the intention of throwing themselves upon Rome, we know, but how they can find their way to sucess through treaties and diplomatic obstacles, is what makes those anxious who follow with their good wishes any enterprise which has for its object to liberate Rome. There exists, what it is to be hoped may not prove a fatal presumption, that with the preoccupation of Europe, and especially the Government of France, touching alliances with reference to the war of next year, Rome will be allowed to fall into the hands of its friends. But the situation is full of difficulties, for the Pope cannot possibly be kept in Rome, except as a prisoner, with GARIBALDI there, and RATTAZZI has solemnly declared that it is the intention of Government to strictly enforce the September treaty.

The tragic end of MAXIMILIAN is still a leading theme; but now that people have had time to reflect and obtain more knowledge of the Mexican situation at the moment of the catastrophe, less violent words of condemnation of the Republican Chiefs are heard. The Pope has held a Sistine Chapel for the repose of the soul of the Prince whom he sent away with his benediction, but who disappointed his hopes. It is the only funeral service, I believe, which has been held in Italy, where, to say the least, MAXIMILIAN was not disliked. Here, in Florence, his picture is seen in many of the shop windows, its manly features, making a sad appeal for sympathy with his misfortunes. There is general admiration for the virtues of the man, whatever may be thought of the errors of the adventurous Prince.

Upon LOUIS NAPOLEON is thrown the blame of the Mexican misadventure, and the severity with which he is attacked, especially in the clasical organs, knows no bounds. It furnishes a new subject also to the caricaturists of the French Emperor, and the little Jew-sphinx, as the Italians delight to represent him, plays his tragico-comico part once more for the amusement of those who have no faith in him, and but little love.

The Pope's Legion of Antibes is not getting along well; a fifth has deserted, and one has just sought relief by suicide. The French soldier cannot get accustomed to mercenary service, and something is now said about the breaking up of the corps, but there is quite as much probability of its being increased. The words addressed to them by the French General, DUMONT, have caused uneasiness, and forced RATTAZZI to ask for an explanation from the French Government. These soldiers of Antibes are nothing less than a continued hold of France upon Rome, to be strengthened at convenience, as a pledge for the execution of French policy. Italy can only hope to buy out foreign support of the temporal power by agreeing to stand by France in wars which the Emperor seems to be meditating.

So far the season here has been a warm, dry one, with the sun, day after day, for weeks, rising, going through his course, and setting unobscured by a cloud. The grape harvest promises to be unusually large, the vines already pulling hard on their supports with the weight of their great clusters. The quantity of the wine product, the most important in Italy, depends wholly upon the excellence of the season, and not upon the rule applied to corn, of "breadth of area sown."

While Italy has escaped grape blight, it has in some parts been severely scourged by the cholera. The number of cases at Rome, where it was expected that its ravages would be so terrible, has not been large, but in the extreme northern and southern parts of the kingdom it has carried off hundreds and thousands. The whole number of deaths reported up to the last accounts was nineteen thousand. Of these were put down against Girgenta, in Sicily, 5,554; Bari, 4,728; Caltanissetta, 2,516; Foggia, 754; Bergamo, 974; Brescia, 619; Turin, 445; Novara, 417. Florence and the other cities of Central Italy have almost entirely escaped.

It may gratify those who think of coming into Italy, to hear that the tram-way over Mont Cenis, is so much advanced that in the coming Autumn passengers may pass over it. The dust and much of the fatigue of the long mountain way, will, by the improved means of transit, be avoided, and the new road must remain in favor, at least until the tunnel under the mountain is opened. It is expected that passage from Susa to Modane, the two points where the railways terminate, will be made in four hours. It is now calculated that the tunnel will be finished in 1870, or simultaneously with the opening of the Pacific Railroad, and will divide with that the applause of the greatest engineering enterprise of the age. If the tram-way over the mountains is a success, it can be easily applied, we are told, to the other passes of the Alps. To these successes must be added that of the Suez Canal, the completion of which cannot be delayed, according to present calculations, beyond the date assigned to the Pacific Railroad and the tunnel under Mont Cenis.

The steamer *Quaker City* arrived at Leghorn last week, and for some days past groups of swarthy, hollow-cheeked "strangers" have been seen in the streets of Florence, puzzling these curious people to make out their nationality. The steamer goes next to the south of the Peninsula, stopping a little while at Civita Vecchia and Naples.

Mme. RISTORI is now in Florence, giving representations in conjunction with SALVINI, considered the most eminent of Italian actors. RISTORI's great success in the United States has given much satisfaction to her countrymen, and they accept it as a new honor paid to Italy.

Few foreign visitors are now left in these parts, and the Florentines are left to eat their fine peaches and watermelons in peace. The season is an unusually favorable one for fruits.

ANGELICA.

## *AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.*

**A Dead Season—Prussia and Austria—Dangers of Revolution in Italy—The Danish Question.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Friday, July 26, 1867.

We are in the dead season now, and the papers scarcely know how to fill their columns. Preparations for the elections for the "Reichstag" have not the slightest interest for us. Perhaps it may interest people in New-York that Dr. LOEWE, who lived for several years there as a refugee, has been nominated unanimously candidate to Elberfeld-Barmen. Dr. LOEWE was the last President of the Frankfort German Parlement in 1849. The King is still in Ems, drinking nasty water for his health and receiving deputations, particularly from the newly-acquired provinces, as I wrote you in my last letter. On the 22d he was visited with a monster serenade of no less than one thousand singers, the members of twenty "Gesangs-Verein" of the former Duchy of Nassau. There was a great concourse of people brought to Ems by extra trains. The festivity closed with "Heil dir im Siegeskranz," the Prussian God Save the Queen, and having the same tune, sung by the whole assembly under accompaniment of so many trombones, that the dead in Ems must have believed that doomsday had come.

I did not mention in my last letter a dispatch of Baron WERTHER, the Prussian Minister in Vienna, to Count BISMARCK, dated June 18, which has leaked out and is making some noise, because its genuineness was denied by the Prussian official papers; but after having read it, I am inclined to believe in it, although the Government of Prussia may have reasons to deny it. In this dispatch Baron WERTHER expresses his opinion about the state of affairs in Hungary, which is by no means favorable to the wishes of the Austrian Government. The German-Austrians are not loved at all in Hungary. Liberalism is progressing everywhere, and the Government wins only some rather precarious and spurious sympathy by flattering the Liberals; for instance, by granting money for the families of the victims of 1849. The feeling of the people in reference to Prussia is represented to be very favorable, and it is said that the Hungarians look on her as it were as their protector against the despotic inclinations of the Court of Vienna.

The spreading out of such feelings just at this time is extremely disagreeable to Austria, which is in a very precarious position, and counts very much on the loyalty and assistance of Hungary. Two things are keeping all Austria in a great state of excitement—her financial position and the measures in reference to religion. The finances seem to be in a great muddle, as appears from official statements. After having provided for the interests of the State debt, and the sums required for army and navy, only twenty-five millions of florins remain for the other branches of the administration, for which seventy millions are required. I wrote you before that many State doctors were very much in favor of amputation—that is, a State bankrupt; but the Minister of Finances hopes still to find other not so radical means, and thinks he has found it in what is called a "unification of the whole State debt." As I understand the thing, it is intended to abolish all the different kind of obligations, and to create only one kind, which will pay three florins interest for sixty florins of the five per cent. bearing newly-converted metafici. These interests will be paid one-half in treasury notes to a fixed value, as is done now, and the other half in new notes without such a fixed (forced) value. For this purpose all the notes of one to five florins of the first kind will be converted into such of the second kind. It is also intended to restore the coin payment of the banks. These measures are still in consideration, and may be altered, for there are serious objections against them. The resuming of coin payment by the banks would drain Austria of its silver to fill the show-boxes of foreign countries, and that intended conversion of State notes into two classes, with a forced value and a not forced value, would create great confusion. The fact is, Austria is very badly off, and Hungary does not feel much inclined to open her hands. The Secretary of Finance has also published a plan for the reform of the newspaper tax. Those which are taxable pay now one kreuzer (about one cent) per copy; and it is intended to change this in a manner as to take as a tax one-fourth of the price of a newspaper; the maximum, however, must not amount to more than one kreuzer per copy, and the minimum not be less than one-fourth of a kreuzer. The House of Representatives has resolved, by 134 against 22 votes, that the Confessional (religious) Committee shall frame the three laws by which the concordat is to be abolished. The Government wants time and confidence in it, but the House declared that all the propositions of the Government were of a nature to drag the affair through many years; they would have the thing settled at once. The Catholic clergy feels rather uneasy, and seems to be inclined to go a few points from its course, and it is said that Cardinal RAUSCHER will go to Rome to consult there about a revision of the concordat. Baron BEUST will also do his best for this purpose in Rome, but the Pope, who now has money in his pocket, seems to be more stubborn than ever. Cardinal ANTONELLI feels not quite comfortable in his skin. The reports of an invasion of Rome, and even a revolution in that city itself, crowd upon his ears, and he has laid, it is asserted, some important questions before the ministers of the "four Catholic Powers"—I suppose of France, Spain, Austria and Portugal—two of them are: What do you intend to do if revolution should knock at our gates, or if it should break out in the very heart of Rome? The ministers are said to have answered that they would protect the Pope as the sacred college, and ask their Governments for further instructions. That GARIBALDI means mischief against Rome there cannot be the slightest doubt. GARIBALDI preaches everywhere, "no Italy without Rome," and is arming almost openly for an expedition. The very manner in which RATAZZI denied it in the Italian House of Representatives, saying that these reports were exaggerated, that the Government would stand to the treaties, &c., seems to confirm the truth. The Italian finances are not in a very flourishing state either. Her expenses are, according to the report of the financial committee, 1,114,000,000, and her deficit is stated to be 210,000,000; but if you take in account everything it may run up to 300,000,000. Baron ROTHSCHILD is, however, inclined to assist Italy, and RATAZZI himself is going to Paris to arrange that important matter with him. ROTHSCHILD knows that Rome will be soon in the hands of Italy, and that the sale of the possessions of the church throughout the kingdom will bring money enough. The first article of the law referring to them passed the Italian Parliament by 298 voices against 80.

Switzerland looks here and there for danger, and some Swiss people will see it in Prussia. I think that it is a foolish fear; their liberty is now endangered by their neighbor on the other side. If there should alliances be formed she would do well, if possible, to keep out of the fray; but if such a thing should be impossible on account of her geograpical position, she should go with Prussia, who is marching—if not at the head of absolute liberty—at least at the head of reasonable progress. We are standing now at the gate of the *German era* of the universal history; each nation has her turn, and that of Germany has kept the world waiting a long time, and Prussia is bearing her banner; or do you think Austria? therefore, if the people of Switzerland love this long respected independence they must *not offend Prussia.*

In Basel, and in several other cantons of Switzerland, are living refugees from Hanover, under the pretence that they are political refugees, claiming therefore the protection of the asylum. Most of these people are young men of rich families, who ran from their home to escape the Prussian military service. In Schleswig the same was the case: the cowards ran away for fear, and pretended to do so out of patriotism. Even Schleswig papers give some information about this kind of patriots. Prussia, of course, keeps a shark lookout on these shaky boys, of whom many try to escape to North America, if they escape the vigilance of the Prussian authorities. A ship sailing from Geestemünde had two of such runaways on board. When a boat came alongside, the Captain refused to deliver up the two deserters, and sailed on; but when it was threatened that his ship should be bored through by the batteries, he had to give up the two disappointed youths, who will now be made perhaps heroes against their own will. Some people in America will think it hard, and the more so as Prussia does not pay one penny of bounty; but mind, everyone, be he the son of a Count or the son of the poorest peasant, he must do his duty to his country by serving in the army, and defending, if required, with his own blood, its independence. Those who run away from this duty are worse thieves than those who steal money—for another must take his place, whose mother perhaps can spare her son far less than she who can spare her son to become a vile deserter. Germany will want her soldiers I guess, for, notwithstanding all the assurances of peaceable intentions on the part of everybody—so "geht ein finstrer Geist durch unser Haus"—(a dark spirit is stalking through our house,) everybody feels war in his bones, and *vox populi, vox dei.* A Swiss paper, *l'Journal de Genève*, gives facts proving that France is arming in a manner as if she was expecting war this Fall. The Prussians look upon it very composedly; that's the fruit of a good military system; they are always prepared for war. They won't attack, but if France should send one man over the frontier, not only Prussia, but all Germany would rise like one man. The Danish question, although the Danes think themselves very important and parade their "nationality," is perhaps, like the Luxemburg question, too petty to serve as a pretext for this conflagration which would encircle almost all the world; but the Orient may furnish a more eligible one. *Apropos*, "Danish nationality." It is rather amusing. The Danish language, like the Dutch and the Swedish, are only German idioms. Most Danes speak German, and their literature is as much German as it is Danish. Their most celebrated authors gained their fame by writing German. This Danish national is a very young one, dating from the time of NAPOLEON I., I believe. At the time of the Reformation the Danes were very glad to be considered as a part of Protestant Germany, and their King was fighting bravely for that German-born idea. If they prefer, however, the dependence upon Catholic France, they may take the consequences.

The Danish Government has answered the note of the Prussian Cabinet, but has done so in the usual cloudy Danish manner; nobody can make head or tail of it, and it does not show whether Denmark is correcting or excusing herself.

In Kiel are expected the two, respectively in England and France built Prussian iron-clads, *Crown Prince of Prussia* and *Prince Frederic Charles.*

The Sultan was received by the King of Prussia in Coblenz with great politeness; last night at 10 o'clock he was, however, expected in Nuremberg, Bavaria, *incognito*, that is, a grand ceremonial for reception, &c., is expected.

Count BISMARCK is expected here in the first week of next month. The King will also come here, but then go for a short time to Switzerland.

The Vienna *Evening Post* brings official news from Mexico, consisting of letters written by Capt. GUSTAV VON GROLLES, commanding the Austrian steamer *Empress Elizabeth;* Baron LAGO, Austrian Minister, &c., which reach up to June 21, and conclude with the news telegraphed to Vienna by the latter, that JUAREZ refuses the body of MAXIMILIAN.

The Italian Government is making great preparations to protect the Roman frontier against undertakings from certain parties. Humbug! Should GARIBALDI succeed in taking Rome these ships and troops will be used to secure what he has accomplished.

The Princess of Wales has taken a villa in Wiesbaden, and as there have been made inquiries whether that villa was also to be had during the Winter, it has the appearance that it is the intention of the Princess to stay there for a longer time. The baths there will be excellent for the state of her health.

The holy pilgrims and relic worshippers in Aix la Chapelle—they amounted to over 70,000 on many days—had on the 12th instant an infernal row in the cathedral. Clergy and police made an end to the fight after a great deal of trouble. Then the fighters knelt down and prayed together.

The Prussian Secretary of Finances, VON DER HEYDT, has returned to Berlin.

## *THE YACHT CRUISE.*

**The Race to Block Island—The Mammoth Clam-Bake—Bound for Home.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

On Friday, the squadron being joined by the *Idler*, Dr. DURANT, owner, and perhaps another vessel or two, got under way for Mount Hope, the home and grave of King PHILLIP and his dusky Queen, MIANTINOMA, at the confluence of Fall River and Narragansett Bay, in order to accept the kind invitation to the clam-bake given by Mr. E. DODGE, owner of the celebrated yacht *Silvie.*

The light fair wind changed into a stiff breeze, and the *Alice*, Commodore KIDD, gave a good account of herself, passing the *Phantom* and several other yachts. All the vessels anchored off the farm-house, where the clams were to be sacrificed, about 2 P. M. Now imagine four enormous iron pans, as large as cart-wheels, elevated above the ground 10 or 20 inches, filled full with red-hot stones. On these stones in the centre of each pan are poured two or three bushels of soft-shell clams, of the Rhode Island breed; around the edges are layers of green corn partly husked; on the corn layers of sliced potatoes and whole onions; among the onions, corn and potatoes, nicely seasoned fish of small size wrapped in cotton cloths; over all this a cotton cloth, and on top rock (sea) weed, thus capping a climax, the whole reaching four or five feet from the ground, and you will have a mammoth clam-bake.

While these ten or twenty bushels of "prog" or "provender" was roasting, steaming, boiling, baking and trying all in one conglomerate mass, the generous host was having chowder served at a table, and close by a sable descendant of "Miantinoma" rung the changes without change upon the native nectars of America, mingled with symphonies from throats bursting with carbon from *La Belle France.* Presently, after one hour of cooking, the rock weed was removed, the sweet savory of the onions, clams, fish, potatoes and corn drew forth encomiums from all sides, and the brave yachtsmen in double line charged upon the smoking delicacies with all the vigor that they would exhibit in face of an enemy. The huge piles of clams began to crumble, the fish were hauled forth from their hot nests, and, in another hour, eating was as unfashionable as water had been a short while before.

The *fête* of Mr. DODGE was sumptuous, generous and abundant, and will be long remembered by those to whom it was a novelty, as well as by those who appeared there as upon their native fields, and each gentleman privately passed a resolution of thanks for the unexpected hospitality.

On the way down to Newport, the *Alice*, while keeping well ahead of the *Dauntless*, was beached on Rose Island during the thick fog.

In a few minutes Mr. BENNETT, escaping the danger of his rival, obtained the assistance of the new steam-yacht *Kate*, built by, and belonging to Mr. MALORY, and in the turning of the tide the *Alice* was triumphantly rescued from the rocks, and brought safely to anchor. On the following day all the yachts except the *Phantom, Fleur de Lis* and *Alice*, whose owners and guests were engaged on shore, entered for the prize presented by Commodore STEBBINS.

There was a fine breeze, some fog and a fair tide. The distance over to Block Island and back, about forty miles in all, was made in about six hours on the average by all the yachts, the wind being a dead beat across and fair back. The *Palmer*, Capt. LOPER, owner, snatched the victory from the *Sappho*, Capt. LAWRENCE, by about two minutes.

On Sunday morning several of the yachts got excused and started for home, some making New-London and others Orient Point in Gardner's Bay, and on Monday night fireworks were seen off Orient Point Hotel, indicating a sort of *fête* day there, gotten up by some one of the squadron—supposed to be the *Dauntless, Sappho* or *Widgeon.*

The *Fleur de Lis* arrived off Glen Cove on Wednesday, having made the run from Little Gull Light to Glen Cove between 12 M. Tuesday noon and 10 at night—about nine knots an hour—close hauled. The wind was very strong during all the time, and presented a splendid opportunity for making a good record.

The *Rambler* came west about the same time from New-London; the *Restless*, with Collector SMYTHE and ladies on board, anchored alongside the *Rambler* at Whitestone. The *Sappho, Dauntless*, and probably the *Calypso*, went on to Holmes' Hole, bound for the camp meeting. There is no harm in wishing that it may do all of them good. Thus ends the cruise of 1867, celebrated for more *fêtes* ashore than feats on the water.

WAIF.

**Archæology in New-York—Another Collection Lost to Us.**

Another valuable collection of antiquities is now lost to New-York, but fortunately it does not leave the country, as have heretofore too many of our American collections.

The Trustees of the Peabody Ethnological Museum have very wisely secured CHARLES C. CLAUS' cabinet of flint and bronze implements and ornaments. Most of the specimens were obtained from the Island of Rügen, in the Baltic, a locality famed for the excellent quality of its flint. To this island many of the ancient inhabitants of Northern Europe must have resorted, anterior to the metal age, for this indispensable material. The remaining portion of Mr. CLAUS' collection is from Norway, Sweden and the Danish Islands. The whole has been offered to the savants of New-York for nearly a year—first brought to the notice of the American Ethnological Society, and afterward put up in the rooms of the Long Island Historical Society, where we hoped it would be secured. It is now removed to Cambridge, where it will be arranged for the benefit of ethnological students, in comparing the stone age of the two continents.

In connection with this subject we might ask, is it not possible in the great and wealthy City of New-York to find a Peabody who would be willing to endow an institution for the grand purpose of collecting and studying the aboriginal arts of a great Continent? Such a museum would not merely illustrate the history of the many millions of people who have preceeded us in this country, but would also furnish the most complete index to the early development of the human race in general.

When will our people learn to appreciate American ethnology sufficiently to arrest the exodus of our native relics? Not, we fear, till most of them have been transferred to Europe. Note the valuable collections already lost to us: Dr. KOCK's osteological wonders—exhumed from the Southern and Western States—are now in Berlin; CATLIN's Indian gallery of portraits and curiosities went to Europe; DU CHAILLU's unique collection, illustrative of the natural history and antiquities of Central Africa, was offered to New-York for half the price obtained for it in London. Dr. DAVIS has expended much time and money in the collection of the largest and most complete suit of relics ever obtained from the mounds of the Mississippi Valley. After years of unsuccessful efforts to secure a purchaser here, he was compelled to accept an offer from England, where his rare collection has gone. Regrets are and will be entertained by American archæologists that it was not secured by the Smithsonian Institution, which published an account of the explorations, not only to verify their own publication, but also for the benefit of the future antiquarian. Mr. SQUIRE has taken his collections, made in Central and South America, to Europe, whence it is feared they will never return.

Thus will be seen how surely we are losing all means for illustrating the anti-Columbian period of our history. We are aware that some few private collections still exist in the country which should be gathered together as the nucleus of a great American museum of aboriginal art. Who will take the initiative in doing for New-York what has been done for Cambridge?

**Fraudulent Whisky Bonds in Philadelphia.**

*From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 16.*

Public attention has been directed lately to certain fraudulent bonds, which were executed in the Third Collection District, for the withdrawal of whisky from bond, and some facts in reference to them, obtained from an official source, may not be uninteresting. The Revenue Law forbids the removal of whisky from a distillery to any place except a bonded warehouse, and when it is once there it can only be removed upon the payment of the tax of $2 per gallon, or for redistillation or transportation, in which event the tax must be secured by the entering of bonds in double the amount of the tax. It was for the removal of whisky for redistillation that the fraudulent bonds were entered. The first one bears date Nov. 21, 1866. It was for the removal of 150 barrels, and the amount of the security was $32,807 45. Thirty days was the time named in the bond within which the liquor was to be returned. R. J. was the principal, and H. B. DAVIS the witness. This bond was not canceled, showing that the whisky was not returned, and no tax was ever paid upon it. The second bond bears date Dec. 5, 1866. It was for the removal of 100 barrels of whisky, and the security was $20,600 45—WM. H. LOOMAS principal, GEORGE S. MASON witness. Like the first, it was for a period of thirty days, and, like it also, it was not canceled. The third bond bears date Dec. 19, 1866, and it was for the removal of 250 barrels of whisky, the amount of security being $56,879 88, signed by WASHINGTON HORTEN as principal, and HENRY SCHMIDT and RICHARD GIBBONS as securities, and EDWARD S. BROCK the witness. This was also for ninety days, and was not canceled. The fourth bond bears date Jan. 5, 1867, and it was for the removal of 250 barrels of whisky, amount of the security being $50,312; JOHN COLLINS principal, FRANK BROWN and GEORGE MARSHALL securities, and EDWARD BROCK witness. Like the others it was thirty days, and was not canceled. The next bond is dated in February, 1867, and was for the removal of 250 barrels of whisky; JOHN COLLINS principal, CHARLES NAGLE and WILLIAM CLARK securities, EDWARD BROCK and H. B. ZULLICK witnesses. There was no cancellation of it. The sixth bond bears date Feb. 20, 1867. It was for the removal of 193 barrels of whisky, the amount of the security being $40,000; JOHN COLLINS principal, WALTER LEWIS and ROBERT DILLON securities, and EDWARD BROCK the witness. This, like the other, was not canceled. The seventh bond, dated March 25, 1867, for the removal of two hundred barrels of whisky, the amount of the security being $150,000; JAMES THOMPSON principal, and GEORGE KLOTZ and JOHN J. VOSS securities, EDWARD BROCK and JOHN AYDELOTT witnesses. This bond is marked canceled, and is the only one of the number that is so. The eighth and last bond is dated April 3, 1867. It was for the removal of two hundred barrels of whiskey, the security being $46,000; principal, ANDREW HERMAN; securities, BENJAMIN ADDIS and CHARLES WILSON. This bond was not canceled.

All of the above securities were executed before EDWARD BROCK, bond clerk, except one, and that was executed before Collector ZULICK. From the dates it will be seen that they were all executed between the 21st of November and the 3d of April, a period of a little more than four months. The amount of tax upon this whisky would foot up to about $150,000. The parties under bonds in connection with these frauds are EDWARD BROCK, GEO. W. KNIGHT, (who is said to have personated WASHINGTON HORTEN,) JOHN COLLINS, JAS. THOMPSON and GEO. MOUNTJOY. The August Term of the United States District Court will be commenced on Monday next, and it is expected that these cases will be called up for trial during the term.

**License or Prohibition in Massachusetts—Address to the People.**

The following address to the friends of prohibition in Massachusetts has been issued:

The undersigned, representing the several State temperance organizations of Massachusetts, present the following statement and appeal to the friends of prohibition throughout the Commonwealth:

The advocates of the license system have resolved to carry their cause to the ballot-box next November; and they are rapidly organizing their forces, through secret leagues, for this purpose. All that money, craftiness, concealment and labor can do to repeal the Prohibitory Law, will cheerfully be done. Their craft is in imminent danger. The enforcement of our liquor laws by the constabulary is destroying their business. It is a case of life and death with them. They have much to gain and little more to lose by a hard contest. Hence their activity and purpose to carry their cause into politics.

Friends of Prohibition! Let us accept the challenge. Though courting not the political arena for a conflict, let us meet the enemy on wherever field he chooses to appear. Rally upon the direct issue of the hour—License or Prohibition.

The issue is not temperance or anti-temperance, not total abstinence or moderate drinking—it is simply and clearly, License or Prohibition. On that issue we enter upon the campaign, and welcome the defenders of Prohibition, without distinction of party, sect or color, to our ranks. We have no fears of the result. We court "an open field and a fair fight."

For fifteen years the people of the State have kept the Prohibitory Law upon the statute book in spite of opposition; and now that all the important embarrassments to its execution have been removed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, and by legislation, they will not abandon the law, but will rather insist upon its continuance and thorough enforcement. Of this we are confident. And yet we would arouse the friends of prohibition in every part of the State to immediate and vigorous action, that the result may be so decisive as to discourage any future effort for the repeal of the law, and encourage our friends in other States who are looking to Massachusetts for a glorious triumph.

We know our strength. The pulpits, churches, Sabbath-schools, Christian conventions, temperance societies, the religious and nearly all the secular press of the rural districts, together with several secular papers in our city, and the moral and Christian citizens of the State generally, including the true friends of freedom, are with us, heart and hand; while the prayers of suffering women and children ascend to heaven for the suppression of the liquor traffic—the occasion of all their woe. Thus our cause commands the noblest and mightiest power that is wielded in the reformation of debased humanity; while our opponents array against us mainly the vicious classes, (with here and there an honorable exception,) the liquor dealers and their patrons constituting the rank and file of their organized forces.

Our appeal is, then, to the moral and Christian people of the Commonwealth, who believe that God frowns upon the man who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips. Agitate, agitate the subject! Let pulpits speak and presses publish! Multiply public lectures! Circulate the pledge! Provoke discussion in every town and village! Prohibition will bear discussion—license will not, as the recent action of the Legislature proves! In the prayer meeting, Christian Convention and Religious Conference, announce our principles! It is a battle between right and wrong—let piety be bold and true for the right! And last, though not least, appeal to the Throne of Grace! "God helps those who help themselves!"

The headquarters of the Committee are at the rooms of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, No. 49 Washington-street, where applications for lectures, information, documents, &c., can be made.

WM. B. SPOONER,
A. A. MINER,
M. M. PARKHURST,
BENJAMIN F. JEWELL,
EDWIN PATCH,
EDWIN THOMPSON,
WASHINGTON LITHGOW,
SAMUEL W. HODGES,
J. H. ROBERTS,
MILO HILDRETH,
I. S. TRAFTON,
JOHN W. BERRY,
DANIEL F. WOOD,
EDWARD OTHEMAN,
WM. M. THAYER.

BOSTON, Aug. 15, 1867.

**To What State does Julesburg Belong?**

The great Western excitement is an effort to determine "to what State or Territory Julesburg belongs." The following extract from the proceedings had by the City Council of that city, shows that honorable body to be somewhat at a loss on the subject:

*Whereas*, Officers of Nebraska and Colorado are both claiming jurisdiction over the City of Julesburg, without knowing which, if either, has such lawful jurisdiction; and

*Whereas*, Neither the State of Nebraska nor the Territory of Colorado has furnished the citizens of this city with any protection for either life or property, but has left them to protect themselves as best they could; and

*Whereas*, The people have organized and have had in successful operation a city government since the 8th day of July last, which gives satisfaction to the large majority of the good citizens of Julesburg therefore

*Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Julesburg*, That the authority of the State of Nebraska, or the Territory of Colorado, will not be recognized by this City Government until the boundaries of the State or Territory claiming jurisdiction shall be established by lawful authority.

**The Arrest of the Mayor of Mobile for an Alleged Violation of the Civil Rights Bill.**

*From the Mobile Advertiser, Aug. 11.*

Great excitement was created on the streets yesterday by the report that Mayor HORTON had been arrested by the United States Marshal and taken before Commissioner TURNER, on the charge of having violated the Civil Rights Bill. The violation charged consisted in the sentencing of a negro known as CHARLES ARCHIE JOHNSON to leave the city within twenty-four hours for disorderly conduct.

Early yesterday morning several citizens waited upon Commissioner TURNER and asked him to issue a warrant for the arrest of the Mayor for this violation of the United States law, but the Commissioner declined, on the ground that no affidavit was before him. Shortly after Major ST. PAUL appeared in Court and made an affidavit, of which the following is the material portion:

"On the 9th day of August, A. D. 1867, one GUSTAVUS HORTON, the acting military Mayor of the City of Mobile, did commit a violation of the laws of the United States, and more especially of the law commonly known as the 'Civil Rights Bill,' in this, to wit: that at the aforesaid time and place he did cause to be brought before him, in his official capacity as Mayor of Mobile, under arrest, one CHAS. ARCHIE JOHNSON, upon a charge of 'disorderly conduct;' that upon the hearing of the charge of disorderly conduct, the said GUSTAVUS HORTON, acting as the Court, did find the said CHARLES ARCHIE JOHNSON guilty, and then gave sentence that he should be taken in charge of the Police and forced to leave the City of Mobile within twenty-four hours, which sentence and order was duly executed. That CHAS. ARCHIE JOHNSON is a colored citizen, and that the sentence in this case is unjust, and makes a distinction on account of color, he, the said military Mayor HORTON having had before him on many occasions men of both white and black races, to whom he never inflicted any such unlawful, unwarranted and tyrannical punishment; but being instigated by the devil and to satisfy his spite and revenge against the said CHARLES ARCHIE JOHNSON, he abused his authority, contrary to the power of the statutes in such cases made and provided."

Immediately upon the receipt of the affidavit, a warrant was issued by the Court and taken charge of by the United States Deputy Marshal, who started to find the Mayor. He made his first visit to the Mayor's office in the market building, and waited there two hours, when finding that Mr. HORTON still continued absent, he proceeded to that gentleman's residence, where he found him and served his warrant. Mr. HORTON accompanied the Marshal to the Custom-house, and although the Commissioner was holding open Court, the complainant was not present and had to be sent for. After a considerable delay, the complainant not making his appearance, the Mayor protested against the proceedings, and stated that he was being interfered with in the discharge of his duties. Commissioner TURNER, upon this protest, decided not to wait longer for the complainant and postponed an examination of the case until Monday next at 12:30 P. M. He informed Mr. HORTON that he must remain in the custody of the Marshal during the interval. Mr. HORTON, before leaving the Court, said that he believed himself interfered with in the discharge of his official duties, and that he would telegraph to Washington to ascertain the extent of his authority. The arrest was, of course, purely a form, and Mr. HORTON was allowed his personal liberty on his own recognizance. We learn that the Mayor telegraphed to Gen. POPE immediately after his release from custody, and it is believed that the Military Commander will actively interfere in the case.

The boy JOHNSON is expected back from New-Orleans in the mail-boat this morning, and will appear in Court for the prosecution.

**Gen. Lee's Advice to the South.**

The Greenbrier (Va.) *Independent* speaks of a visit paid by Gen. LEE to a friend in Lewisburgh. A number of ladies and gentlemen called to see him, but, in deference to his wishes, the citizens refrained from any public expression of their regard and affection. "No one had the bad taste to introduce the subject of politics;" and the war was, if mentioned at all, only incidentally referred to. The *Independent* says:

"We have been reliably informed, however, that whenever Gen. LEE does refer to the political condition of the country, he advises a submission, in good faith, to the result of the war—a strict obedience to the laws, and that everything which could be tortured even into an evidence of continued disloyalty should be avoided."

## *GENERAL ITEMS.*

The military authorities have arrested at Jonesville, Texas, JOHN S. JONES, the surviving brother of Judge JONES and Dr. JONES, all charged with the murder of CYRUS W. STAUFFER, at Natchitoches, last June. The Judge and Dr. JONES were arrested as accessories in the matter, and it will be remembered died in prison within a few days of each other. JOHN S. JONES, who is said to have done the shooting, is reported to have ridden up to the house of Mrs. STAUFFER, wife of the deceased, and cruelly informed her of the fact, and to have galloped off after shooting and severely wounding the Sheriff. It is expected he will be taken to New-Orleans for trial.

The will of THOMAS STINSON, late of Hamilton, Canada, has recently been admitted to probate in St. Paul, Minn. At the time of his death, about four years ago, he owned about 20,000 acres of land in Minnesota, mostly in the St. Croix Valley. Besides this he owned a considerable tract on St. Anthony Hill. At the time of his death his estate amounted in value to something over $5,000,000, and by the will is equally divided between his four children—two sons and two daughters. Most of his wealth was accumulated by the purchase at an early day of lands in the City of Chicago, and holding them till their value was increased.

A sealer of weights and measures in Boston visited several places in Beach-street and the vicinity of Boylston Market, on Tuesday, and seized some forty-five quart and two quart wooden measures which the owners used in selling peaches and berries. The vessels seized were wine measure instead of dry measure, as required by law. Neither of the owners of the confiscated measures have been prosecuted, as they were not detected in the act of selling fruit from them.

The wife of Dr. JESSE CARTER, of Mobile, Ala., was alarmed early on the morning of the 11th inst. at noises in the house, and supposing that they were occasioned by thieves, she hurried to the apartment of her son JESSE, in order to awake him. The youth in the dark suspecting his mother to be a robber, rose hastily and seizing a pistol fired, and the ball striking his mother inflicted a wound from which she died in a few minutes.

Jackson (Miss.) papers announce the death of Col. JAMES HENDEBERT, formerly United States Consul to Lyons. Col. HENDEBERT was appointed Consul to Lyons by President TAYLOR, through the personal influence of HENRY CLAY. He was noted for his urbanity of manners, energy and quick intelligence, and always took a lively interest in politics, especially in anything connected with the career of Mr. CLAY.

A car-load of eleven hundred live geese, hens and turkeys passed through Concord, N. H., on Wednesday, consigned to a firm in Arlington, Mass. The "birds" were purchased in Canada East, and, on an average, cost about fifty cents apiece at the farmers' doors.

THOMAS WALLACE, Assistant Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, (Schenectady and Troy division,) has been compelled to resign that position in consequence of long-continued ill health. Mr. WALLACE has been connected with the Central Railroad for many years.

The family of Dr. J. H. PATTON, living in Henrico County, Va., two miles from Richmond, were poisoned on the 13th inst., although no lives were destroyed. It was thought to have been done by a negro servant and his wife, who soon after left for parts unknown.

Rev. MYRON W. MORRIS, of West Hartford, Conn., has been recently elected a member of the Corporation of Yale College, in place of Dr. HARRIS, deceased; and Rev. SAMUEL G. WILLARD, of Windham, has been chosen in place of Dr. CALHOUN, deceased.

One of the rumors from Tennessee is to the effect that the Radicals of Nashville propose running colored candidates in the coming municipal election, in order to raise the test as to whether negroes are legally entitled to hold office.

Colorado papers say that an earnest effort is being made by the Governor and others to induce a company of iron-workers from Pennsylvania to engage in that business in Colorado, where material is easily reached and abundant.

The rowing match between WALTER BROWN, of Portland, Me., and JAMES HAMILL, of Pittsburgh, has been made, to row at Newburgh, N. Y., on the 6th of September, for $5,000.

Meetings are being held in various parts of Tennessee, and agents appointed to proceed to Europe and induce immigration into the State, the object being, in part, to supplant negro labor.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention has abolished all the salaries of militia officers in the State, and has thereby dampened the ardor of many aspirants for military honors.

The striking coal miners at La Salle, Ill., have appointed a committee of five to consult the owners of the mines relative to a coöperative movement.

Judge JASON DOWNER, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has sent in his resignation to the Governor, to take effect on the 11th of September.

The American Pomological Society will hold its next annual meeting in St. Louis, Sept. 11.

## *PERSONAL ITEMS.*

Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, formerly known as Dick Adams, has, we regret to learn, resigned his position as Captain of the steamship *Morro Castle*, running between Havana and New-York. Capt. ADAMS is perhaps better known in Cuba than any other foreigner, not even excluding Kings and Emperors, having run between the two ports for over forty years and always in command of the finest ship. His many stanch and sterling qualities, together with an unequaled reputation as an able and careful commander, have gained him hosts of friends everywhere and an enviable reputation. The news of his resignation will cause a great deal of sincere regret among those who were in the habit of traveling with him, and the Company will not soon find a man to take the place left vacant by Capt. ADAMS, whose name and steamships to Cuba have been synonymous for many a year past. We understand that Capt. ADAMS will in future remain here by the side by his friends.

The Count of Pozos Dulces, the acknowledged chief of the Cuban Party in Cuba, and chief editor of the Havana *Siglo*, is stopping at the New-York Hotel. The Count has just arrived from Spain, where he has spent several months as a member of a *quasi* delegation to offer such suggestion and ideas as would lead to a better and improved administration of affairs in the ever-faithful isle. It is generally understood that he was the prime mover and cause of the new tax law, ostensibly for the purpose of regulating the revenue, but, in reality, a prime move to cause aversion to the Government by the citizens. If such has really been his object, Count POZOS DULCES may flatter himself on his sagacity and success, according to the reports received. He is one of the best journalists in Cuba and the mainstay of the *Siglo* newspaper, the organ of the Creole or Liberal Party. He is now on his way back to Havana.

Rev. JOHN R[illegible], late Rector of St. Stephen's Church, [illegible] has accepted a call [illegible] St. John's Church, Somerville, N. J.

## THE HAVANA CABLE.

### Detailed Account of the Voyage of the Narva—The Cable—Bad Management—The Breakage.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

After patient waiting for some weeks the vessel containing the cable made her appearance off Havana on the 26th July, just one month from the time she left London.

The *Narva* is a schooner-rigged screw steamer of about 1,200 tons register, built originally for the trade between London and the Baltic, but being found very suitable for the purpose, was purchased or chartered by the manufacturers of the cable to bring it out and lay it, under the superintendence of F. C. WEBB, Esq., whose success on similar expeditions would seem to warrant a success in this. The *Narva* left London on the 26th June, and upon arriving off Havana on the 26th July, was met by Gen. W. F. SMITH, President of the I. O. T. Company and staff, in order to prevent the ship from entering a port where a great deal of sickness prevailed, and she proceeded at once for Key West, arriving there the next morning, (27th,) at daylight. Preliminary work for laying the cable, occupying nearly a week, was at once commenced. And in this interval the U. S. steamer *Tahoma*, Lieut.-Commander STANTON, with Mr. WEBB on board, proceeded to sea for the purpose of laying a buoy near the place where it was proposed to cut off the large or shore end of the telegraph cable on the Florida side. This buoy was moored in fine water, southerly from Sand Key about ten miles, and had erected upon it a mast twenty feet high showing a red flag distinguishable at five miles distance.

The shore end of the cable is unusually heavy, being at least one and three-quarter inches in diameter, covered on the outside with O. O. wire, and weighing 12 tons to the mile. This kind of cable is intended for the shore end on both sides, and to lie on the bottom in those places where, from contact with the sharp rocks or in the way of anchorages, it would be liable to damage, twelve or fourteen miles of it being used on the Florida coast and but two or three on that of Cuba; the remainder, or ocean cable, is much smaller, and weighs but two and-a-half tons to the mile, but wire-covered, as the former. These were coiled on board in two large tanks, and the plan proposed and executed by the Superintendent was to run the cable from one tank out twelve or fifteen miles seaward from Key West, or rather from the reef, cut and buoy it; then proceed to Cuba, land the end from the other tank, and having run for the buoy, lift and splice the two ends.

Everything being in readiness on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 P. M., the shore end for Key West was successfully landed by means of a scow, in which a portion of the cable was coiled. This, with a line attached to the shore, and assisted by boats from the *Tahoma*, was hauled three-quarters of a mile from the position the *Narva* had taken. The splice being made, and the signals through the cable perfected, at 5 P. M. all were ready, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, further proceedings were postponed until the 4th.

On the 2d the Spanish war steamer *Francisco D'Assis*, Commodore POLO commanding, arrived, having been detailed to accompany the vessel laying the cable, to which duty the United States steamer *Tahoma* had also been assigned, and at 7 A. M. on the 4th the three ships, accompanied by the light-draft steamer *Fountain*, of the "Light-house Establishment," got under-weigh. The *Narva* going out by the eastern channel, passing the reef about 8 A. M., and thence proceeding toward the buoy laid on the 1st inst., reaching it about 11 A. M. The *Narva* then steered to the south about three miles, and cutting the cable attached a line and buoy to it; thence proceeding a mile southerly, buoy No. 2, with mast and red flag, was placed; thence three miles westerly buoy No. 3, with mast and blue flag, was moored, after which the buoy laid on the 1st inst. was taken up and relaid in a southeasterly direction, having a mast with a blue flag and white diamond. These arrangements being completed at 5 P. M., the vessels headed for Cuba, arriving off that island at 8 A. M. of the 5th. And at noon the same day the *Narva* had anchored within a few hundred yards of the shore opposite the village of Chorera.

This is the site of an ancient Spanish fortress or tower, about four miles west of Havana. A small bay, or rather gulley, runs in here, from which no doubt its name is derived, "Chorera," signifying a spout. It is a snug little harbor, with plenty of depth and sheltered from all but northerly winds, and is of such small extent that not more than one vessel could lie there in safety. A horse railroad affords communication with the city each half hour of the day; and on this occasion the road made a good business, being obliged to put on extra cars and horses, to transport the many curious of all classes desiring to witness the process of landing the magic wire that was destined soon to give them hourly communication with the mother country. During the afternoon many steamers and sailboats gaily decorated and filled with passengers, came from the city to witness the landing.

This was easily and successfully accomplished in a few hours. The Spanish Admiral having sent a number of large launches—one of which, with a portion of the cable coiled in it, moved from the *Narva* toward the shore at 3 P. M., and after proceeding a short distance another followed, picking up the bight of the cable, and again moving toward the shore, another then took its place in the line, and so onward until the line of boats extended from the ship to the shore, over which line ran the cable in bights, which, as soon as the shore end was made fast, and at a signal given, was thrown overboard from the launches, sank to the bottom, and communication by telegraph between ship and shore was established.

Quite a large number of the gentry of Havana were present, among them many ladies; but there was none of the enthusiasm and excitement that would have attended a similar exhibition in the United States, or even in Europe, the people appearing to be rather disappointed that the affair was not more of a public festival.

Owing partly to the fatigue of the working parties, and partly to some of the implements being out of order, no attempt was made to leave the coast that night, nor until 5 P. M. of the 6th, which is to be regretted, as the weather was most suitable—clear and a smooth sea. At that time the *Narva* commenced paying out, steering well to the north, at the rate of about 3½ miles per hour, the Spanish frigate being distant one mile on the port-bow, and the *Tahoma* the same distance to starboard. The latter during the night made her way across at full speed, purposely to find the buoy placed over the end of the cable on the 4th inst., and to remain near it as a beacon, should the others be swept by the current out of their course. At daylight of the 7th, in the midst of heavy rains and tempestuous looking weather, the buoy was found, and the *Tahoma* lay by it with a large flag at her masthead, that could be seen at a distance of twelve or fifteen miles. Fortunately this was so, as the *Narva* had steered so much to the eastward, and progressed so slowly, that only at 3 P. M., when heading for the reef—over twelve miles eastward—the *Tahoma's* flag was seen, and she bore up to the westward, reaching the buoy at 5 P. M. or a few minutes after, they having been over twenty-four hours coming a distance of seventy-four miles; but their wrong steering, or the bad management of those in charge of the cable, had made the route so circuitous that no less than 106 miles had been expended, consuming all the reserve (thirteen miles) which the contractors had of their own, and obliging them to make use of nineteen miles of the cable intended to be laid between Keywest and Point Rosa, (the terminus on the mainland of Florida.) Had this not have been on board the *Narva*, they would doubtless have been obliged to under-run and lift one end or the other of the cable, and run it out again, in order to form the connection. At 7 P. M., when the buoy of the Florida end had been almost reached, the cable broke, and the weather looking badly at the time, the place was marked, the Spanish frigate left for Cuba, and the *Narva* and the *Tahoma* for Keywest, arriving at the latter place about midnight of the 7th.

CHEAP COTTAGES IN CHICAGO.—We alluded the other day to the fact that plans were being perfected for the building of cheap cottages for the benefit of people of very moderate means. This work has been undertaken by several of our best architects, at the instance of the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of this city, and ten plans have already been submitted in response to the call, which are being carefully considered and examined, with a view to their fitness and cost. The plan or plans finally determined upon, it is understood, together with the full specifications and details, will be at the service of every man in Chicago who desires to build for himself a sheltering roof.—*Chicago Post, Aug. 14.*

STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION IN CONNECTICUT.—The Wallingford community thus figures up its strawberry business for the past season: Cost of cultivation, $1,789 50; expense of harvesting and marketing, $1,875 96; total cost, $3,615 46; total receipts from the crop, $5 915 22; net profit, $2 299 76. In 1865 the cost of raising berries was 5 4-5 cents per quart; in 1866, 11 cents; in 1867, 5¼ cents. The cost of picking and marketing in 1865 was 5 1-5 cents per quart; in 1866, 8 cents; in 1867, 6 3-10 cents. The average price of berries in 1865 was 21 cents per quart, making the profit per quart 10 cents; in 1866 the average price was 37½ cents, making the profit 18¼ cents; in 1867 the average price was 20 cents, allowing a profit of about 8 cents. This year's crop was 29,825 quarts, or 932 bushels, an average of 100 bushels per acre on the ground cultivated.—*Hartford Press.*

## LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

*Before Commissioner Osborn.*

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Yesterday morning United States Deputy Marshal Abner C. Newcomb was arrested upon a warrant and taken before Commissioner OSBORN, charged with having accepted a bribe, and in consideration thereof obstructed the ends of justice by allowing a notorious counterfeiter to escape from his custody.

Those who read the remarks of Charles O. Brockway, the convicted counterfeiter, just prior to his sentence to the State Prison for fifteen years, will recollect his animadversions upon certain officials—Newcomb among the rest—whom, he alleged, were guilty of bribery. Brockway's wife, determined upon revenge, followed the matter up, after her husband's imprisonment, and lately took legal proceedings which brought about the arrest of Newcomb.

The following affidavit of Caroline Brockway sets forth the details of the crime alleged against the accused:

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York:* Caroline Brockway, residing at No. 155 Mercer-street, being duly sworn, says she is acquainted with Abner B. Newcomb; she has known him about fourteen months, and saw him first at her residence; that said Newcomb at that time became acquainted with deponent's husband, and frequently went out with him; that said Newcomb told deponent that Clarkson had been arrested, with a man named Atkinson, and inquired for deponent's husband, Chas. O. Brockway; that deponent told Newcomb that she did not know where he was; the next day deponent went to the United States Marshal's office to see Freeman Clarkson, the half-brother of deponent's husband; that when at the Marshal's office deponent saw Newcomb, and that deponent inquired of said Newcomb if he thought he could settle the matter against deponent's husband so that he could return home. The affidavit goes on to say that Newcomb said he would see her and talk about it; that said Newcomb did come the next day or so to deponent's house, and had a conversation in relation to the matter, and that in said conversation deponent offered said Newcomb $200 if he would get things so arranged that her husband could return to his home; that said Newcomb told deponent he would try and see what he could do, and let deponent know in a few days; that in a few days Newcomb again called, and told deponent to have her husband write a letter to Col. Wood, and state he would have three men arrested, whose names deponent has now forgotten, and give them to him for Col. Wood; that said letter was written and delivered by deponent to said Newcomb; that said Newcomb called afterward and said he had given the letter to Col. Wood, and that Brockway could return home; that deponent must give him $200, but that it must be paid to Mr. Stuart for him; that deponent paid said sum on the day Clarkson was bailed on the charge aforesaid; that said Newcomb promised to give to her said husband the coat and hat taken from Mount Vernon at the time of Clarkson's arrest; that after the payment Brockway returned home, and Newcomb often came to see him. * * * The part of the money given was a United States bond for $100, which said Newcomb said he wanted to give to his wife. Deponent says she is acquainted with William Dow; that about the middle of February last said Dow deposited with deponent $750, to be paid to Newcomb as soon as Newcomb secured Dow's release—$690 was paid to Newcomb. (Signed) CAROLINE BROCKWAY.

The affidavit of William W. Dow was also rendered, and sets forth the same alleged facts.

The accused was taken before Commissioner Osborn by Officer Matthew Davis, and the affidavits having been read by the Commissioner, he was held to answer in $2,000 bail. Mr. Harry Hill offered bail on behalf of Mr. Newcomb, which was at once accepted.

Newcomb charges Col. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Department of the United States Treasury, with having influenced the complainants to prefer charges against him, and immediately after his liberation yesterday afternoon, Newcomb went before Sheriff Kelly and surrendered Col. Woods, for whose bail in the civil suit of Savage *vs.* Wood Newcomb was surety. The Colonel was only detained in custody for a few minutes, when new bail was offered and he was released. Newcomb will have an examination on Monday, the 26th inst.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

Eliza Althenheimer was charged with having made a false affidavit with regard to her property on filing her petition in bankruptcy, she having sworn that she was the owner of the house and lot No. 132 East Sixteenth-street, knowing at the same time that the property belonged to another person, one Emeline Merry. Defendant is further charged with having forged the deed specified in her schedule. From the original complaint and the record of testimony taken yesterday at the examination, the following conflicting statements are educed:

That the property belonged to the defendant, Althenheimer, and was conveyed by her in November last to Emeline Merry. It is valued at $13,000. In June, 1867, a deed, purporting to convey this same property, was executed to the defendant, Mrs. Althenheimer, by a Mrs. Louisa Schuenke, who claims that her maiden name was Merry, and also that she was the grantee in the former deed. The defendant likewise claims that this Mrs. Louisa Schuenke is her adopted sister, and that she is also the Emeline Merry to whom she conveyed the property in November.

An affidavit, sworn to by Mrs. Althenheimer in proceedings supplementary to execution in the Common Pleas Court, but a short time prior to filing her petition in bankruptcy, sets forth that she conveyed this property, in November last, to Mrs. Emeline Merry, for a certain sum, and that she actually received $7,000 of the consideration money. It states further that she knew nothing of the grantee until she was introduced by another person on that occasion, and that she had known nothing of her since, and that the delivery of the deed was made at her own house, in the presence of a real-estate agent.

The defendant claims that Mrs. Schuenke is her adopted sister, and the real grantee in the deed of November, 1866, and accounts for the discrepancy in names by saying that the deed was made to her in her maiden name, although she was at the time a married woman.

The prosecutrix, on the other hand, claims that she herself is the Emeline Merry to whom the conveyance was made; that the woman Schuenke assumed the name for the purpose of aiding the defendant Althenheimer in a scheme to defraud her out of her property, and that the defendant knew when the woman Schuenke made her the deed purporting to reconvey the house and lot on Sixteenth-street, that she was not the person to whom she conveyed, and that she was not the owner of the property.

A Mr. Pierson testified that he was the real estate agent who was present when the delivery of the deed was made to Emeline Merry, and identifies the prosecutrix as the grantee. Mr. Newshafer, the notary before whom the deed back to Mrs. Althenheimer was executed, testified to circumstances of a suspicious character in connection with the transaction which induced him to make the request that the deed should not be recorded. He says also that Mrs. Schuenke told him that her maiden name was Emeline Merry, while the affidavit of Mrs. Althenheimer, in the Common Pleas Court proceeding, states that she conveyed the property to Mrs. Emeline Merry.

Mrs. Althenheimer asserts her innocence strongly, and insists that she is the victim of a conspiracy. The examination will be continued on Monday next.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 16.

*By Judge Mullen.*

People ex rel. Richard Mott *vs.* R. B. Connolly, Comptroller; motion for *mandamus* denied, on the ground that the relator has not a clear legal right to the office, and can avail himself of no other remedy. Foley *vs.* McDonald; motion granted. In the matter of Matthew Westbrook; *habeas corpus* dismissed and prisoner remanded.

In this case the prisoner was arrested on complaint of Charles Jones and three other persons, each of whom charges Westbrook with swindling him out of $300. It appeared from the affidavits that Westbrook is one of those geniuses who get a living by advertising "splendid business chances" for men with small capital. The "business chance" which he offered to his victims in this case was a half-interest in a business worth, as he said, from $30 to $40 per week, and which one of the complainants described as a "gift enterprise," and another as "the selling of obscene books and photographs." This "half-interest" was sold to each of the complainants, the three first paying $300 each therefor, and the last $400. Westbrook in his plea for a discharge on *habeas corpus*, took the ground that he had committed no offence, but the Judge thought differently and remanded the prisoner to the Tombs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 16.

*By Judge Barbour.*

H. F. Schenck *vs.* The Corn Exchange Insurance Company; judgment vacated on terms. George McLaughlin *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff; motion for Commission granted. M. Novati *vs.* James Boyd; motion granted.

*By Judge McCunn.*

T. C. Durant *vs.* L. Einstein et al.; motion to vacate injunction denied. J. N. Collins *vs.* J. C. Gallonpeau; motion granted, with $10 costs. Same *vs.* B. Crooks; same decision. Same *vs.* H. Maschiller; same decision. Same *vs.* F. W. Coggill; same decision. Same *vs.* C. K. Hawkins; same decision.

*By Judge Jones.*

The American Flask and Cap Company *vs.* Nathan A. Son; motion to discharge from arrest granted.

In this case the defendant, as is alleged, contracted a debt to plaintiffs through fraud. Subsequently, he obtained a discharge from his debts as a bankrupt under the Two-thirds Act. The questions arising on this motion were: First, whether the discharge in bankruptcy covered debts fraudulently contracted, as this was claimed to be? The Court decides that it does. Second, has the Court a right, on a motion of this kind, to look into the grounds of the bankrupt's discharge, to see whether it was justified? The Court decided that it had such right; but the objections made to the regularity of the discharge in this case were not found sufficient.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 14

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Wolf *vs.* Marsh; motion granted with $5 costs. Decker *vs.* Wagner; motion denied without costs. Taylor *vs.* Shaw; the town fees must be corrected. In other requests taxation affirmed: allowance of five per cent. granted. The order of Jan. 29 does not specify any amount of costs, but, as that order was granted *ex-parte*, it should be awarded so as to give defendant $10 costs, which should be deducted from the judgment.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 16, 1867.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 111 | 50 American Coal 59 |
| $8,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 111½ | 50 West. U. Tel. 45¾ |
| 25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62 112⅜ | 150 do. 45¾ |
| 113,000 do. 113⅜ | 10 Penn. Coal Co. 175 |
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 110 | 200 Quick. Min. ...c 31½ |
| 12,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65 C. 110¾ | 300 Boston W. P. 21⅝ |
| 2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, New Is. 108¾ | 25 Adams Ex. Co. 74 |
| 10,000 do. 108⅝ | 100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex 33¾ |
| 250,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New issue 108⅝ | 73 do. 33¾ |
| 60,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 102½ | 5 Amer. Ex. 72 |
| 3,250 Tr. Not. 7 3-10s, First Ser. 107⅛ | 400 N. Y. Cen. 105⅛ |
| 2,000 Tenn. 6s...new 66⅜ | 10 Erie R. 70 |
| 11,000 do. 66 | 1000 do. 70¾ |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s...ex-c 66 | 100 do. ...2d call 70¾ |
| 3,500 Virginia 6s, new 49½ | 200 Hudson R. 124¾ |
| 10,000 Missouri 6s 103⅛ | 400 do. 124⅝ |
| 10,000 do. 103⅝ | 18 Mich. Cen. 110 |
| 5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.w.s. 57 | 44 do. 110½ |
| 3,000 Ill. C. Bds. 99¾ | 300 M. S. & N. I. 82¾ |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex. 89 | 600 do. 82¾ |
| 1,0000 Erie 1st M. 107 | 200 do. ...2d call 82¾ |
| 3,000 Erie, 4th M. 89 | 100 Ill. Central R. 119¾ |
| 5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 95½ | 950 Chi. & N. W. 46⅝ |
| 4,000 Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs 111 | 100 do. 46⅝ |
| 34 Gallatin N. B. 111 | 100 do. ...2d call 46¾ |
| 6 Bank S. of N. Y. 110 | 400 do. 46⅝ |
| 114 Park Bank 150 | 700 C. & N. W. Pr. 70¾ |
| 5 do. 148 | 72 do. 70⅝ |
| 10 Continental Bank 107 | 200 Chi. & R. I. 103⅝ |
| 35 Fourth National 109 | 100 Mil. & St. P. R. 49⅝ |
| | 53 Mil. & St. P. Pr. 66⅝ |
| | 100 do. ...b30 66½ |
| | 100 do. 66⅝ |
| | 200 Ind. & Cin. 51 |
| | 20 P., F. W. & C. 105¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 110¾ | 150 Wells Fargo Ex. 46½ |
| 100,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 111⅜ | 310 Pacific Mail 146¾ |
| 60,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 112⅜ | 100 do. 146¾ |
| 80,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 110 | 100 do. 146⅝ |
| 50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65 110¾ | 400 N. Y. Cen. 105⅛ |
| 50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R. 99¾ | 10 do. 105¾ |
| 7,000 Tenn. 6s...new 66 | 700 Erie Railroad 70½ |
| 10,000 do. 65¾ | 100 Hud. Riv. R. 123⅝ |
| 30,000 Tenn. 6s. ex-c 66 | 400 do. 124 |
| 500 Quicksilver 31 | 200 Erie R. Pf. 76 |
| 10 West. U. Tel. 45¾ | 300 M. S. & N. I. 82¾ |
| 100 Canton Co. 49 | 100 do. 82½ |
| 50 Mar. U. Ex. 26 ℔ cent. paid 12 | 100 do. 82¾ |
| 25 Amer. Ex. 73¾ | 300 Chic. & N. W. 46⅝ |
| 21 Am. Ex. Co 72½ | 100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 70¾ |
| 22 do. 73 | 100 do. ...s30 70½ |
| | 600 do. 70⅝ |
| | 500 Cleve. & Tol. 123 |
| | 600 Chi. & R. I. 103¾ |
| | 100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R. 105¾ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Bos. Water P. 21¾ | 200 Hud. Riv. R. 123¾ |
| 200 Mar. Pref. 20¾ | 200 do. 123 |
| 200 West. U. Tel. 45¾ | 100 do. 123¾ |
| 300 N. Y. Cen. ...x-d. 105¾ | 100 do. 123⅝ |
| 100 do. ...b30 105¾ | 1200 Reading R. 105 |
| 100 do. ...s60 105¾ | 100 do. ...s10 105 |
| 200 do. ...b3 105¾ | 400 M. S. & N. I. R. 82¾ |
| 1800 Erie R. 70¾ | 200 do. ...s15 82 |
| 200 do. ...b15 70⅝ | 300 do. ...b3 82¾ |
| 200 do. ...c 70½ | 400 Chi., R. I. & Pac. 103⅝ |
| 300 do. ...b3 70⅝ | 200 Chi. & N. W. 46⅝ |
| 500 do. 70¾ | 200 do. 46⅝ |
| 800 Cleve. & Pitts. 88 | 600 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 70¾ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 400 Adams Ex. Co. 74¾ | 200 Hud. R. R. 123¾ |
| 15 Amer. Ex. 73¾ | 100 Mil. & St. Paul 49⅝ |
| 100 West. U. Tel. ...c 45¾ | 600 M. So. & N. I. ...c 82¾ |
| 560 do. 45⅝ | 100 do. ...b15 82¾ |
| 100 do. ...s60 45¾ | 200 do. ...c 82⅝ |
| 100 do. 45⅝ | 200 Ill. Cen. 120 |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. 105⅛ | 1200 Clev. & Pitts. 88¾ |
| 100 do. ...b5 105¾ | 200 Mar Min Co. 10⅜ |
| 100 do. ...s30 105¾ | 100 Chi. R. I. & P. ...b10 103¾ |
| 300 do. 105¾ | 1200 do. 103⅝ |
| 300 Erie R. 70¾ | 100 do. ...s15 103⅝ |
| 200 do. ...c 70¾ | 100 do. ...s5 103⅝ |
| 200 do. ...b10 70¾ | 200 do. ...b15 103⅝ |
| 1200 do. 70⅝ | 300 Chic. & N. W. ...b10 46⅝ |
| 300 do. 70⅝ | 400 do. ...b3 46⅝ |
| 100 do. ...b5 70⅝ | 100 Chic. & N. W. P. ...b10 71⅛ |
| 200 do. ...b3 70⅝ | 200 do. 70⅝ |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 Adams Express 73 | 600 Reading R. 105⅛ |
| 100 Mer. Ex. Co. 18 | 2900 do. 105⅜ |
| 100 Pacific Mail 146¾ | 500 do. ...b10 105⅜ |
| 1300 Erie R. 70¾ | 400 Mich. S. & N. I. 82½ |
| 100 do. ...b10 70⅝ | 200 Chi. R. I. & P. 103⅝ |
| 200 do. ...b3 70⅝ | 200 Chi. & N. W. R. 46⅝ |
| 300 do. ...c3 70⅝ | 100 Canton Co. 49 |
| 100 West. U. Tel. 45¾ | 100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 70¾ |
| 100 Hud. Riv. R. 123⅝ | 600 do. 70⅝ |
| 100 M. & St. P. Pf. 66 | 100 P., F. W. & C. 105⅛ |

FRIDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

Money is in very full supply in a temporary form, and all borrowers in good standing are promptly accommodated to the full measure of their wants, at 3@4 ℔ cent. Government is making more liberal disbursements, partly in redemption of matured Compound Interest Notes, especially the issue of August, 1864, which were payable yesterday, and which are being presented quite freely at the local office for liquidation; thus far chiefly on account of country banks, who will presently need the money that the redemption process is releasing from the Treasury vaults. The Department controlled yesterday cash balances to the enormous amount of $175,000,000, the local office alone holding over a hundred and thirty millions. Mercantile wants are steadily increasing, affording a more liberal channel of employment to the Banks and private lenders, in discounting business paper. All commercial notes grading up to prime, find a ready currency at 6@6½ ℔ cent. per annum.

Gold has been in generally slow demand, through the day, and deliveries have been made without difficulty. The price has been kept within the range of yesterday, namely: 140⅜@140⅝, during the bulk of the dealings, though late in the afternoon it touched 140¾, closing firmly. The Customs inquiry is unusually good this week. It has been equal to a daily average of about $600,000 for the past three days. This drain is offset by moderate sales on account of the Government, whose coin balances have increased handsomely since the first instant, notwithstanding its reported sales. The export call is a very light one. To-morrow's steamers will carry off no considerable amount of treasure. The shipments of National Securities will be quite liberal, however. These shipments are well represented in the exchange market by Sterling Drafts, for which the demand is insufficient to buoy up prices. Bankers' sixty day Bills on London closed tamely at 109½@109¾, as the range.

The home and foreign investment call for the public funds has been fair, to-day, and prices of the coin bearing bonds have been firm, as a rule, while in the instance of the Five-Twenties of 1862 and 1865, May and November issues, which have been in good export request, as also of the Ten-Forties, which have been in enlarged demand for domestic account, rather stronger prices have been made. Seven-Thirties have been more abundant and less buoyant on a lighter trade. The first, or August, 1864, issue is being funded rapidly at the Capital and through the local office, and before the 15th proximo the outstanding balance will doubtless have been disposed of satisfactorily. The Department is affording every possible facility to the note holders to make their conversions promptly and conveniently. Compound interest notes have been in renewed request. The August, 1864, issue has ceased to be a quotable investment. It is now being redeemed by the Treasury as freely as it is presented for liquidation. More than a third of the issue has already been retired, and the Department is fully prepared to pay off the outstanding balance without delay. The closing quotations for the whole national list were up to the best of the day.

An average business has been transacted in railway and miscellaneous share property, at generally well-supported prices. In the late afternoon the market weakened a little, under a partial renewal of realizations. Some slight use was made against current values of the report—which, of course, was exaggerated—that a defalcation had been discovered in the Tellers' department of the Tradesmen's National Bank, Broadway. On personal application to Mr. ANTHONY HALSEY, the Cashier of the institution, all the facts were frankly made known to us. The late First and Second Tellers were the defaulters, and the aggregate involved was $97,000. A considerable part of this amount is certain to be recovered, independent of the protection that is afforded to the Bank by the sureties of the defaulting officers. If it were even an absolute loss, it could not seriously affect the standing and credit of the Bank, which controls a capital of a million, and a well-invested surplus of over $450,000. The *par* value of its shares is $40, and to-day as much as $137 a share was bid for them at the Stock Exchange, as an investment. The first discovery of the discrepancy in the Tellers' accounts was made on Tuesday. The defaulters were instantly superseded, and a rigid examination of the bank books immediately instituted, with the result which we have mentioned. Mr. HALSEY will accept our thanks for the candor of his answers to all our inquiries.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

| | Thurs. | Fri. | | Thurs. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | N. West Pref. | 70¾ | 70 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | Rock Island | 103 | 103⅜ |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s | 108⅜ | 108⅝ | Fort Wayne | 105⅛ | 105⅜ |
| N. Y. Central | 105 | 105⅛ | W. U. Telegraph | 45⅜ | 45¾ |
| Erie | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | Cumberland | 36 | 36 |
| Hudson | 124 | 123⅝ | Mariposa, Pref. | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Reading | 104⅞ | 105 | St. Paul Pref. | 66 | 66 |
| Mich. Southern | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | Pacific Mail | 146¾ | 146⅝ |
| Pittsburgh | 88⅛ | 88⅝ | Toledo & Wabash | 50⅜ | 49¾ |
| Tenn. 6s, new | 66⅜ | 66⅜ | American Gold | 140⅜ | 140⅝ |
| Northwest | 46⅝ | 46 | Bills on London | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the latest call of the Government Department Stock Exchange:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ℔ cent., 1867 | 136 | 5-20 cou., small | 109 |
| 6 ℔ cent., 1868 | 135 | 5 ℔ cent., reg. 1871 | 116 |
| 6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868 | 135 | 5 ℔ cent., coup., 1871 | 116 |
| 6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881 | 110¾ | End. coupon, 1871 | 116 |
| 500 & 1,000, '81 | 111⅜ | 5 ℔ cent., reg., 1874 | 108¾ |
| 5-20, reg., 1862 | 108⅝ | 5 ℔ cent. cou., 1874 | 111 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 109⅝ | End. cou., 1874 | 108⅝ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 109⅝ | 10-40 reg. | 99⅜ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 110⅛ | 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 102⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865, new iss. | 108⅝ | 7 3-10 1st series | 107⅜ |
| 5-20 cou., 1865, new issue | 108⅝ | 7 3-10 2d series | 107⅜ |
| 5-20 cou., 1867 | 108⅝ | 7 3-10 3d series | 107⅜ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. 7 ℔ c. 1870 | 103 | Illinois coupon 6s. 1879 | 100 |
| N. Y. reg. B'y loan | 106¾ | Illinois War Loan | 100 |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868 | 100 | Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878 | 97 |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872 | 100 | Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868 | 66 |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873 | 100½ | Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c. | 66 |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874 | 100 | Tennessee 6s, new bds. | 66⅜ |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875 | 100 | Tennessee 6s, new bds. | 60 |
| N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877 | 101 | Virginia 6s, ex. c. | 50 |
| N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871 | 92 | Virginia 6s, new bonds | 49½ |
| Brooklyn 6 ℔ c. w. l. | 95 | Georgia 6s | 73½ |
| Illinois Canal Bds. 1860 | 99¾ | Georgia 7s, new bonds | 94 |
| Illinois reg. 1860 | 99¾ | North Car. 6s | 59 |
| Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860 | 100 | North Carolina n. bds. | 56½ |
| Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862 | 100 | Missouri 6s | 103 |
| Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865 | 100 | Missouri H. & St. Jo. is. | 90 |
| Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870 | 100 | Missouri Pac. R. iss. | 103 |
| Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 | 100 | Connecticut 6s | 98 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 127 | Hanover | 118 |
| Merchants' | 118 | Metropolitan | 130¼ |
| Mechanics' | 118 | People's | 136 |
| Union | 117 | Nassau | 107 |
| America | 140 | Shoe and Leather | 111¼ |
| Tradesmen's | 137 | Corn Exchange | 120 |
| Fulton | 152 | Continental | 107 |
| National | 111 | St. Nicholas | 106 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 110 | Marine | 140 |
| Seventh Ward | 110 | Park | 148 |
| Commerce | 118 | Central National | 107¼ |
| American Exchange | 117¼ | Fourth National | 108¼ |
| Chatham | 140 | Tenth National | 106 |
| Bank of the Repub. | 115 | Oriental | 135 |
| Bank of North Am'a | 107 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887 | 91¾ | Del. L. & W. 2d M. | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es | 92 | Tol. & W. 1st M. | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub | 92 | Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd | 88½ |
| Erie 1st mort. 1867 | 104¼ | Tol. & W. 2d M. | 80¾ |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879 | 103¾ | Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds. | 88½ |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883 | 101 | Gt. Western. 2d M. '93 | 74¾ |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880 | 83 | Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M. | 92½ |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888 | 88 | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 97 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869 | 102 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M. | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85 | 104¼ | Chi. & R. I. Pac. is. | 90¾ |
| Harlem 1st M. '69–'72 | 102 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 104¾ |
| Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82 | 111 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 98¾ |
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M. | 92 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 88 |
| N. Ind. Goshen Line '68 | 96 | Cleve. & P. 3d M., Con. | 89 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c. | 99 | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 73 |
| Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo | 105 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 80 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 94 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 85 |
| Chi. & N. W. In's B. | 90 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 80 |
| Chic. & N. West. 1st M. | 85 | Marietta & Cin. 1st M. | 83 |
| Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv. | 82 | Joliet & Chi. 1st mort. | 103¾ |
| Lack. & W. Bds. | 98 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 95 |
| Del. Lack. & W. 1st M. | 100 | | |

The days business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $567,000; Gold Notes, $60,000; total receipts, $3,251,599 29; total payments, $1,632,453 24; balance, $133,594,752 17.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,861,803. The following is the summary for the week:

| | Consumption Direct. Pkgs. | Value. | Warehoused. Pkgs. | Value. | Withdrawn. Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool | 870 | $391,113 | 1,095 | $455,559 | 1,664 | $677,888 |
| Man. of Cotton | 556 | 169,2 9 | 283 | 79,026 | 324 | 90,308 |
| Man. of Silk | 301 | 298,136 | 106 | 111,750 | 219 | 242,139 |
| Man. of Flax | 474 | 121,942 | 316 | 87,915 | 619 | 153,263 |
| Miscellaneous | 313 | 91,029 | 81 | 26,144 | 3,008 | 42,912 |
| Total | 2,514 | $1,071,409 | 1,880 | $760,394 | [illegible] | $1,215,499 |
| | | 760,394 | | | | 1,071,409 |
| Total entered | | $1,831,803 | Total marketed | | | $2,286,908 |

The New-York State Convention Manual furnishes the following tabular exhibit of the war and other debts of each county in this State, as nearly as can be ascertained. The total amount is $89,081,036, of which the City and County of New-York owe nearly $34,000,000:

| Counties. | Total Amount of Debts | For Bounties to Volunteers and Other War Expenses |
|---|---|---|
| Albany | $4,545,350 75 | $1,744,250 00 |
| Allegany | 93,496 59 | 74,458 50 |
| Broome | 421,614 82 | 266,087 82 |
| Cattaraugus | 48,194 72 | 10,544 72 |
| Cayuga | 947,905 85 | 647,989 19 |
| Chautauqua | 180,813 58 | 5,900 00 |
| Chemung | 544,491 88 | 341,394 19 |
| Chenango | 1,369,895 71 | 458,547 17 |
| Clinton | 196,503 44 | 191,890 15 |
| Columbia | 548,658 95 | 309,758 95 |
| Cortland | 803,690 00 | 679,940 00 |
| Delaware | 717,398 45 | 110,428 45 |
| Dutchess | 989,583 70 | 547,400 00 |
| Erie | 1,316,452 91 | 818,266 91 |
| Essex | 193,990 43 | 192,699 49 |
| Franklin | 157,033 75 | 149,858 75 |
| Fulton | 439,735 00 | 147,326 00 |
| Genesee | 433,847 00 | 423,347 00 |
| Greene | 538,389 22 | 526,300 00 |
| Hamilton | 43,301 00 | 38,721 00 |
| Herkimer | 199,033 58 | 140,833 54 |
| Jefferson | 1,451,238 33 | 1,264,081 48 |
| Kings | 14,577,419 92 | 3,717,000 00 |
| Lewis | 271,880 68 | 74,131 22 |
| Livingston | 264,451 83 | 154,951 78 |
| Madison | 411,432 84 | 6,342 75 |
| Monroe | 2,624,237 92 | 1,950,340 17 |
| Montgomery | 298,745 89 | 286,727 80 |
| New-York | 33,958,545 01 | 8,069,100 00 |
| Niagara | 374,800 00 | 372,800 00 |
| Oneida | 976,478 70 | 3,550 00 |
| Onondaga | 1,410,269 98 | 1,282,120 00 |
| Ontario | 500,980 00 | 498,060 00 |
| Orange | 1,032,321 76 | 903,350 11 |
| Orleans | 241,869 00 | 239,860 00 |
| Oswego | 989,390 99 | 817,511 00 |
| Otsego | 970,195 95 | 111,995 95 |
| Putnam | 107,271 71 | 93,351 71 |
| Queens | 1,199,651 00 | 1,159,651 00 |
| Rensselaer | 2,060,352 48 | 1,020,724 20 |
| Richmond | 879,264 28 | 801,850 00 |
| Rockland | 143,157 08 | 140,057 08 |
| St. Lawrence | 886,963 85 | 750,413 85 |
| Saratoga | 499,784 30 | 498,799 30 |
| Schenectady | 190,833 83 | 133,433 83 |
| Schoharie | 419,156 67 | 93,984 00 |
| Schuyler | 156,067 75 | 141,129 04 |
| Seneca | 384,623 08 | 371,135 33 |
| Steuben | 589,189 66 | 583,624 66 |
| Suffolk | 251,824 94 | 250,099 94 |
| Sullivan | 441,261 00 | 326,411 00 |
| Tioga | 222,700 00 | 151,800 00 |
| Tompkins | 98,058 58 | 27,134 85 |
| Ulster | 2,680,973 15 | 1,5?5,875 00 |
| Warren | 41,086 37 | 37,278 05 |
| Washington | 307,835 00 | 299,335 00 |
| Wayne | 331,969 00 | 303,969 00 |
| Westchester | 2,069,686 55 | 1,920,486 55 |
| Wyoming | 5,040 00 | 3,840 00 |
| Yates | 30,634 70 | 23,422 38 |
| Total | $89,081,035 96 | $38,298,749 87 |

| Counties. | For Railroad Subscription and Aid. | For Roads and Bridges. | Miscellaneous, County, City, Town and Village Debts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | $800,000 00 | $20,750 75 | $1,980,350 00 |
| Allegany | .... | 1,515 90 | 17,433 00 |
| Broome | 100,000 00 | 7,900 00 | 47,627 00 |
| Cattaraugus | 18,000 00 | 650 00 | 19,020 00 |
| Cayuga | 193,250 00 | 3,333 33 | 103,333 33 |
| Chautauqua | 170,000 00 | 887 30 | 4,026 28 |
| Chemung | .... | 250 00 | 202,847 73 |
| Chenango | 911,348 54 | .... | .... |
| Clinton | .... | 1,013 29 | 3,600 00 |
| Columbia | 155,000 00 | 500 00 | 83,400 00 |
| Cortland | 38,000 00 | 3,750 00 | 82,000 00 |
| Delaware | 606,820 00 | .... | 150 00 |
| Dutchess | .... | 86 00 | 442,097 70 |
| Erie | 150,000 00 | 2,196 00 | 346,000 00 |
| Essex | .... | 1,290 94 | .... |
| Franklin | .... | 2,175 00 | 5,000 00 |
| Fulton | 275,674 00 | 1,735 00 | 15,000 00 |
| Genesee | .... | .... | 10,500 00 |
| Greene | 10,000 00 | 1,689 22 | 400 00 |
| Hamilton | .... | 3,850 00 | 730 00 |
| Herkimer | 50,000 00 | 7,499 99 | 700 00 |
| Jefferson | 150,000 00 | 16,479 36 | 20,686 49 |
| Kings | .... | .... | 10,860,419 92 |
| Lewis | 180,000 00 | 699 46 | 17,050 00 |
| Livingston | 100,000 00 | 9,000 00 | 500 00 |
| Madison | 387,300 00 | 1,400 00 | 16,390 09 |
| Monroe | 252,000 00 | 122,015 21 | 299,882 54 |
| Montgomery | .... | 11,845 59 | 172 50 |
| New-York | .... | .... | 25,889,445 01 |
| Niagara | .... | 2,000 00 | .... |
| Oneida | 215,000 00 | 6,358 25 | 751,570 46 |
| Onondaga | 30,000 00 | 10,150 00 | 87,999 98 |
| Ontario | .... | 1,100 00 | 1,920 00 |
| Orange | 120,000 00 | 7,750 00 | 1,221 65 |
| Orleans | .... | 2,000 00 | .... |
| Oswego | 68,000 00 | 12,324 30 | 91,555 69 |
| Otsego | 856,000 00 | 2,200 00 | .... |
| Putnam | .... | .... | 13,920 00 |
| Queens | .... | .... | 40,000 00 |
| Rensselaer | 271,000 00 | 5,775 28 | 762,858 00 |
| Richmond | 12,210 00 | .... | 65,204 28 |
| Rockland | .... | 3,000 00 | 100 00 |
| St. Lawrence | .... | 25,550 00 | 111,000 00 |
| Saratoga | .... | 150 00 | 835 00 |
| Schenectady | 30,000 00 | .... | 27,400 00 |
| Schoharie | 324,000 00 | 750 00 | 422 67 |
| Schuyler | .... | 3,317 00 | 11,641 71 |
| Seneca | .... | 750 00 | 12,737 75 |
| Steuben | .... | 2,465 00 | 3,100 00 |
| Suffolk | .... | .... | 1,725 00 |
| Sullivan | 108,500 00 | .... | 6,350 00 |
| Tioga | 67,600 00 | 200 00 | .... |
| Tompkins | 50,000 00 | 20,773 73 | 150 00 |
| Ulster | 1,094,018 15 | 1,090 00 | .... |
| Warren | .... | 250 00 | 3,866 32 |
| Washington | .... | .... | 8,550 00 |
| Wayne | .... | 8,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| Westchester | .... | 114,500 00 | 34,700 00 |
| Wyoming | .... | 1,200 00 | |
| Yates | .... | 3,512 32 | 3,700 00 |
| Total | $7,793,710 [illegible] | $457,[illegible] | $4[illegible] |

Some increase of activity is noted in the Western Money markets. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 14th says:

"An improved demand for money was reported by most of the houses to-day, though the supply of currency was sufficient to enable them to discount all the acceptable paper offering, and the market is still easy to first-class borrowers. The different branches of trade are well represented in the list of applicants for favors, and the demand for loans is mainly for legitimate purposes, and on short-dated paper. There is very little inclination at present to speculate in any commodity. Rates of interest are unchanged and steady. The leading figures in the open market were 10@12 ℔ cent., though depositors are supplied at 8@9 ℔ cent. Outside parties experience some difficulty in negotiating loans at the regular discount-houses, and in most cases are obliged to resort to the street, where 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. a month are the ruling rates."

The Minnesota Wheat crop is a splendid one. A St. Paul correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, under date of Aug. 14, telegraphs as follows:

"The fears of extensive damage to the wheat crop by blight, caused by the late excessively hot weather, do not appear to have been well founded. Reliable accounts from various portions of the State represent the crop in general fully as good as in the most favored years, and promising an average yield of from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. The blight is mostly confined to the low lands. Oats are very heavy, but in many instances have been badly lodged by heavy rain and wind storms, within a few days. The harvest of wheat is just commencing."

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 14th inst. says of the growing corn crop:

"Complaints are being made very generally regarding the condition of the growing corn. It is stated that at the time it was tasseling the weather was unfavorable, and that the ears were not formed; that the dry weather which has prevailed, with an exception here and there, has irreparably injured the corn, which was quite backward, and required the most favorable weather during July and August to make even a fair average crop. But it had not such weather, and the result is a partial failure in the greater portion of the Northwestern States."

From the same source we glean the following notice of provision movements in the Cincinnati market:

"Provisions have been much stronger, owing to the greatly reduced stock of cut meats in the leading markets, and the continued good consumptive demand; for not only has the demand from the Southern States been good, but also from the interior of this and the adjoining States. The total stock in all the markets of bulk meats and bacon is about 16,000,000 lbs.—not much over one-half what it was at this season last year. In this connection we will state that the local consumption of pork the past season was very large, the price being so much lower, relatively, than other kinds of meat; for it is a notorious fact that hogs are now selling at a price much higher, relatively, than the pork cured last Winter; and not only this, but they have been relatively lower than all other kinds of food all the season, which caused a large local trade, and it is this which has so reduced the stocks."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Aug. 14, says of the now nearly marketed wheat crop of 1866:

"The wheat crop of 1866 is now pretty much all marketed, and in about two weeks from this time the movement of the new crop will have fairly commenced. The result shows that the deficiency in the last crop was not so great as anticipated early in the season, and this is the usual experience with short crops. The apprehensions generally exceed the reality. The farmers received higher prices, on an average, than were obtained for any preceding crop within our recollection. It is doubtful whether they would have realized as much money had there been a full or an average crop throughout the country. The receipts from the crop of 1866 at Milwaukee amount to something over nine millions bushels, exclusive of flour, against 13,180,000 bushels from the crop of 1865; and including flour, to about eleven millions, against about 15,400,000 bushels from the previous crop. The records of grain inspection kept by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, show that the receipts of Spring wheat at this city from the crop of 1866, graded 10 ℔ cent. No. 1, 53 ℔ cent. No. 2, 27 ℔ cent. No. 3, and 10 ℔ cent. rejected. The largest receipts of wheat alone from any previous crop at Milwaukee were 16,287,000 bushels from the crop of 1861. It is known that a larger area of land was sown to wheat last Spring throughout the country which ships its surplus wheat chiefly to this market, than ever before, and should the promises of the present harvest be fulfilled, we expect that as much as twenty millions bushels of wheat from the crop of 1867 will be marketed at Milwaukee."

### Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The fiscal year of the company closes on the 1st of May. The gross income for the year 1866-67 then ending, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from tolls | | $346,195 75 |
| Received from Government United States tax 2½ per cent. on gross receipts of tolls paid in July and August, 1864 | | 2,052 00 |
| Interest account—on money loaned out | | 3,559 87 |
| Sales of old iron and lead | $1,983 13 | |
| Rents of real estate | 280 50 | |
| Material to credit of new Summit Bridge | 88 50— | 2,351 63 |
| Balance on hand May 31, 1866, (including notes $55,000) | | 124,246 07 |
| Total current resources | | $478,405 42 |

The disbursements chargeable to income during the year were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General expenses—supplies, labor, &c. | $62,115 75 |
| Water-works at Chesapeake City, repairs, &c. | 13,152 93 |
| Dredging work | 7,254 42 |
| Incidentals—salaries, office rent and supplies, &c. | 17,401 70 |
| Interest on mortgage | 136,064 62 |
| Dividend on capital—3 ℔ cent. declared 1866 | 37,554 00 |
| United States tax on dividend | 1,976 53 |
| United States tax of 3@5 ℔ cent. on $75,000 stock dividend issued to stockholders from canceled loan | 3,250 00 |
| Contingent toll account | 7,921 44 |
| Dividend fund—being $64,000 mortgage loan purchased under provision of the mortgage, at a cost of | 52,368 02 |
| Balance, May 31, 1867, notes...$100,000 00 | |
| Balance, May 31, 1867, in hand. 39,345 11— | 139,345 11 |
| Total, as above | $478,405 42 |

The distribution of the business of the canal as indicated by the amounts collected at the several business points is shown for three years in the annexed table:

| | 1864-5. | 1865-6. | 1866-7. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | $169,765 73 | $165,759 49 | $176,705 32 |
| Havre de Grace | 25,145 95 | 24,189 28 | 37,495 53 |
| Port Deposit | 82,644 77 | 57,051 89 | 61,630 43 |
| Norfolk, &c. | 1,577 43 | 9,807 91 | 8,476 98 |
| Dist. of Colu'bia | 85,811 54 | 44,103 66 | 28,462 20 |
| Canal Level | 2,492 42 | 3,110 61 | 1,576 26 |
| Chesapeake Bay, viz: | | | |
| Wood | 3,479 44 | 4,372 78 | 5,547 42 |
| Oysters | 13,075 98 | 11,123 29 | 8,553 46 |
| Fish | 789 15 | 1,261 45 | 1,396 20 |
| Mdse., &c. | 33,787 13 | 25,763 60 | 17,997 96 |
| Empty vessels | 5,743 05 | 4,406 00 | 3,424 00 |
| Total | $242,312 59 | $350,939 94 | $346,195 75 |

The general balance sheet showing the financial condition of the Company as of June 1, 1867, furnishes the following statement:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock, including united, old and new, also the stock issued from canceled loan | | $1,818,963 50 |
| Mortgage loan (1866) | | 2,254,000 00 |
| Total | | $4,072,963 50 |
| The charges against this amount are as follows: | | |
| Cost of canal, including the cost of old feeder ($110,925) | | $3,364,975 91 |
| Amount held by Trustees, viz.: | | |
| Stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company | | 100,000 00 |
| Mortgage loan of the Company | | 120,511 03 |
| Stock of the Delaware Railroad Company | | 16,600 00 |
| Stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake Towboat Company | | 3,400 00 |
| Contingent fund, viz.: | | |
| City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. bonds | $13,600 00 | |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's bonds | 8,000 00 | |
| United States 5-20s | 4,000 00 | |
| Schuylkill Navigation Company loan | 6,200 00 | |
| Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company loan | 10,000 00 | |
| Delaware Division Canal Company's stock | 10,000 00— | 51,800 00 |
| Dividend fund, viz.: | | |
| 1,165 shares of stock of the Company issued from canceled loan purchased under the mortgage | | 238,000 00 |
| Mortgage loan of the Company, purchased as above, and not yet canceled | | 26,600 00 |
| Real estate of the Company on the line of the canal | | 16,731 45 |
| Balance on hand | | 139,345 11 |
| Total, as above | | $4,072,963 50 |

At the general meeting of the stockholders held in the City of Philadelphia, June 3, 1867, the following gentlemen were elected to the Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year:

*President*—Andrew C. Gray.

*Directors*—Samuel W. Jones, George Cadwalader, Francis R. Cope, Joseph Swift, Joseph Jones, J. F. Fisher, John Bohlen, Wm. Harmar, H. Pratt McKean, J. F. Gilpin, T. A. Biddle, I. V. Wilkinson, Isaac Ford, Charles H. Hutchinson.

*Treasurer*—Henry V. Lesley.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.

Wall and Nassau sts.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 8,697 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 380 bags Corn Meal, 18,480 bushels Wheat, 84,897 bushels Corn, 95 bushels Rye, 10,940 bushels Oats, 189 bbls Pork, 10 packages Cut Meats, 673 packages Lard, 6,170 bbls. Petroleum and 607 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and quiet to-day, at $9 12½@$9 25 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in limited demand at former prices.

CANDLES—Are quiet, but steady in price.

COFFEE—Has been less active, but very firm, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, at 16½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, at essentially unaltered prices. Middling grades closed at 28½c.@30½c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,270 bales against receipts of 302 bales.

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 5,863 |
| Receipts last week | 4,294 |
| Receipts preceding week | 6,863 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867 | 416,253 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866 | 640,922 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 667,394 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Jan. 1 | 343,896 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 456,120 |
| Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866 | 381,094 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 462,927 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 55,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates | 1,855,000 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866 | 1,556,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates | 117,000 |

FISH—The demand has been somewhat brisker at essentially unchanged quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, and desirable lots, especially of Spring Wheat Flour, have again advanced 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 35@$8 35; very poor to good extra State at $8 70@$10 70; good to choice extra State at $10 75@$11 85; poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 40@$11 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $7 35@$8 35 |
| Extra State | 8 70@11 85 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 8 75@13 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 9 40@11 00 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 11 10@13 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 90@13 75 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 12 00@15 00 |

Southern Flour is in more demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., at $10 50@$14 25 for new, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in request at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 340 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $5 50 for City, $5 50 for Western, $5 75 for State and Jersey, and on private terms for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,450 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Prime lots of Wheat have been scarce and in good demand to-day, at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 30@$2 35; No. 2 Spring at $2 18; Amber State at $2 35; White Southern at $2 27@$2 35; Amber do. at $2 25@$2 35; and White California at $2 75 here, and $2 57½ to arrive, ℔ bushel. Corn has been unsettled to-day, opening quite strong and buoyant, under rather light receipts and a fair inquiry, but closing very heavily, under a pressure to realize, in view of the less favorable foreign news and the consequent falling off in the export demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,500 bushels, at $1 10@$1 13½ for poor to extra Mixed Western afloat and in store, closing at $1 10@$1 12; $1 04@$1 09 for unsound and damp, and $1 12@$1 22 for Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in fair request and buoyant. Sales 3,100 bushels at $1 60@$1 70 for new Western, $1 55@$1 60 for Canada. Nothing new in Barley. Of Barley Malt, 6,500 bushels were sold at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at generally buoyant prices. We quote: New Western at from 82½c.@93c. for the whole range of sound here, and 78c.@82c. for unsound; State at 94c.@95c.; new Jersey and Southern, 75c.@91c., as in quality, closing tamely and heavily; sales 34,000 bushels, part to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1867: Samuel Morrell, Jr., Buffalo, corn; Ivanhoe, Oswego, wheat; Woodbine, Buffalo, wheat; T. Parker, Buffalo, corn; Smith Betts, Oswego, corn; Willard Johnson, Oswego, corn; G. C. Satterlee, Buffalo, corn; Pennsylvania, Buffalo, corn, W. L. Bostwick, Buffalo, corn; S. P. Hart, Oswego, corn; P. S. Marsh, Buffalo, corn; Julia L. Sherwood, Buffalo, corn; James Scribner, Buffalo, corn, &c.

HAY—North River bale is in good request and firm at 95c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 60 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at $1@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand and firm, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather quiet, though without material change in price; the quotations being as follows: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands, 54c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $3 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62½@$4 25; Pitch, $4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet since our last, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 35; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 27@$1 34 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in fair demand at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 11½c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@31c. for Refined, in bond; and 47c.@48c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and declining to-day. Sales since our last of 4,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 20@$23 30 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 20 cash; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75@$23 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c., for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 185 pkgs. Bacon is in demand; sales, 350 boxes, including ice-cured long clear at 12¾; and Stretford at 13c. ℔ lb. Lard continues quiet at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams are quiet at $39@$40 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in good demand at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 6c.@13c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℔ lb. | 35 | @40 |
| Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℔ lb. | 35 | @38 |
| New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℔ lb. | 32 | @33 |
| New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb. | 28 | @30 |
| New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb. | 27 | @30 |
| New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb. | 28 | @30 |
| North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb. | 25 | @28 |
| Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb. | 22 | @25 |
| Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb. | 16 | @22 |
| Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb. | 15 | @20 |
| Grease Butter, original packages, ℔ lb. | 10 | @11 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb. | 13 | @14 |
| Factory Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb. | 11 | @12½ |
| Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb. | 11 | @12 |
| Farm Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb. | 10 | @11 |
| Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb. | 6 | @ 8 |

RICE—Has been dull at former rates.

SALT—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady.

SEEDS—Some demand exists for Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½@$2 57½ in gold ℔ bushel. Other kinds are neglected.

SPICES—Have been steady but less sought after.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in within our range, including Honduras Deer at 48c.; San Juan, 47½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.; Chagres, 47½c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 55c., in gold, ℔ lb. Tampico Goat, 42½c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 31c.@33c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa, 42½c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SOAP—Continues in request, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady. Sales since our last 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@13½c., and 175 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 132,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 65,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c., and 53,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request and quite firm. Sales since our last 213 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@14c.; 110 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 ℔ lb. We quote Kentucky thus: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good do., 4¾c.@6½c.; common Leaf, 5½c.@8½c.; medium do., 7c.@11½c.; good do., 9½c.@15c.; fine do., 12½c.@18c.; selections, 14c.@20c. And manufactured tobacco, thus: Black Work—Common, 25c.@30c., tax paid; Good, 40c.@55c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 25c.@40c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 10c.@15c., in bond; Good, 16c.@20c., in bond; Fine, 22c.@28c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in bond, at 35c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been more freely offered, and has been in very meagre request, almost exclusively for manufacturing purposes, at heavy and drooping prices, the steadily increasing supplies operating against current values in the absence of anything like an active call for any description.

*Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.*

| | Cents per lb. |
|---|---|
| *New-York, Michigan and Vermont.* | |
| Extra and above | 50@55 |
| ¾ and ⅞ blood do. | 44@48 |
| Common and ¼ do. | 40@43 |
| *Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.* | |
| Choice Saxony fleece | 60@63 |
| Extra to XX do. | 54@58 |
| ¾ and ⅞ blood do. | 47@52 |
| Common and ¼ | 42@45 |
| *Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.* | |
| Extra and above | 47@50 |
| ¾ and ⅞ blood fleece | 42@45 |
| Common and ¼ fleece | 38@40 |
| *Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.* | |
| Washed fleeces | 44@47 |
| Unwashed fleeces | 30@34 |
| Unwashed fleece, burry | 16@20 |
| *Texas.* | |
| Washed fleece | 35@37 |
| Unwashed fleece med. to fine | 22@27 |
| Common fleece | 20@24 |
| Common fleece, burry | 14@[illegible] |
| *California and Oregon.* | |
| Washed fleece, medium | 42@45 |
| Unwashed fleece, medium and fine | 22@32 |
| Unwashed fleece, coarse | 18@21 |
| Unwashed burry, coarse | 13@19 |
| Pulled fine | 35@40 |
| Pulled medium | 30@33 |
| Pulled common | 25@28 |
| *Pulled Wool.* | |
| New-York City, extra | 44@50 |
| New-York City, super | 40@43 |
| New-York City, No. 1 | 30@33 |
| New-York City, No. 2 | 13@16 |
| Lambs | 35@40 |
| Western limed pulled | 30@35 |
| Southern limed pulled | 28@30 |
| Tub Washed | 45@50 |
| *Also, for South American Wool:* | |
| Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental and Montevideo: | |
| Unwashed Merino and Saxony | 33@42 |
| Unwashed first Mestiza | 27@37 |
| Unwashed second Mestiza | 25@33 |
| Unwashed third Mestiza | 22@30 |
| Unwashed fourth Mestiza | 20@25 |
| Unwashed common Mestiza | 18@20 |
| Washed Mestiza | 42@48 |
| Washed common Mestiza | 30@33 |
| Corientes, fine to medium, unwashed | 27@30 |
| Corientes Creola, unwashed | 21@23 |
| Entre Rios, washed | 35@45 |
| Entre Rios, unwashed | 18@38 |
| Cordova, unwashed | 34@39 |
| Sanjago, washed | 34@39 |
| St. Luis | 34@39 |
| Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed | 42@43 |
| Rio Grande, common superior, washed white | 40@42 |
| Rio Grande, fair, washed white | 37@38 |
| Rio Grande, burry, washed white | 24@25 |
| Rio Grande, black, washed | 27@28 |
| Rio Grande, common white unwashed | 24@25 |
| Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed unwashed | 15@20 |
| Peruvian unwashed | 27@28 |
| Peruvian, limed, pulled | 26@27 |
| Chilian, unwashed fine fleece | 25@27 |
| Chilian, unwashed medium fleece | 24@25 |
| Chilian, unwashed common fleece | 27@28 |
| Valparaiso, unwashed fine | 25@27 |
| Valparaiso, unwashed coarse | 27@28 |

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed and lower today. For Liverpool there were taken 37,500 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 8,500 bushels Corn, at 5½d. per bushel; and 600 bbls. Resin, at 2s. ℔ 280 lb. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 30,000 bushels Corn, at 5s., or to Penarth Roads, at 3s. 9d., or with the privilege of a direct port, at 4s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Bristol, 50 tons Tallow, at 20s.; 10 tons Lard Oil and 250 bbls. Alcohol on p. t. For Antwerp, 200 tcs Lard, at 22s. 6d per ton; and 250 bbls Resin, at 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 16, 1867.

MEATS.

A very dull trade is reported to-day. Supplies are fair for the season. Prices favor purchasers. The morning has been very unfavorable for marketing purposes.

*Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb. | $ 23 | @ 28 |
| Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 23 |
| Beef, round, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ 22 |
| Beef, rumps, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb. | 28 | @ 35 |
| Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb. | 25 | @ 30 |
| Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 18 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb. | 14 | @ 22 |
| Beef, smoked, ℔ lb. | 26 | @ 30 |
| Beef tongues, each | 1 12 | @ 1 50 |
| Lamb, Spring, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 29 |
| Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 20 |
| Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ 12 |
| Mutton, chops, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ 24 |
| Mutton, legs, ℔ lb. | 14 | @ 20 |
| Pigs, roasting, each | 3 00 | @ 4 00 |
| Pork, joints, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 17 |
| Pork steaks, ℔ lb. | 16 | @ 18 |
| Pork, corned, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 16 |
| Bacon, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ 22 |
| Hams, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ 24 |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 18 |
| Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb. | 17 | @ 25 |
| Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 16 |
| Veal cutlets, ℔ lb. | 30 | @ 35 |
| Veal, fillets, ℔ lb. | 30 | @ 35 |
| Veal, loins, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ 28 |
| Sausages, country made, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ 20 |
| Lard, ℔ lb. | 16 | @ 20 |
| Suet, ℔ lb. | 16 | @ 18 |
| Haslets, each | 5 | @ 10 |
| Hearts, each | 25 | @ 50 |
| Sweet Breads ℔ dozen | 2 50 | @ 4 00 |
| Tripe, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers are doing very little in this line this forenoon. At several of even the prominent stands not a customer is visible. The close, rainy weather keeps buyers away, yet prices are quoted firm, on comparatively moderate offerings.

*Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chickens, ordinary to extra, ℔ lb. | 25 | @ 45 |
| Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair | 87 | @ 1 25 |
| Ducks, ℔ lb. | 28 | @ 35 |
| Geese, each | 2 00 | @ 3 00 |
| Pigeons, Squab ℔ dozen | 4 50 | @ 5 50 |
| Snipe, yellow legs, ℔ dozen | 2 50 | @ 3 00 |
| Snipe, ox eyes, ℔ dozen | 60 | @ 75 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb. | 22 | @ 30 |

FISH.

Supplies are quite meagre in all the leading lines, and dealers are generally firm in their views as to price, though the current call at the principal stands is light.

*Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bass, Sea, ℔ lb. | $ 15 | @ 20 |
| Bass, Striped, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Blackfish, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Bluefish, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Cod, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Codfish, steak, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Cod, dried, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Eels, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Frogs, ℔ dozen | 1 00 | @ 1 25 |
| Flounders, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Haddock, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Halibut, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb. | 16 | @ 20 |
| Herrings, smoked, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 20 |
| King Fish, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ 25 |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ 10 |
| Mackerel, fresh, each | 12 | @ 20 |
| Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ lb. | 1 00 | @ 1 12½ |
| Mackerel, salt, each | 10 | @ 15 |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 18 |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | 75 | @ 2 50 |
| Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 | 1 75 | @ 2 50 |
| Porgies, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ 12 |
| Prawn, each | 12 | @ 15 |
| Salmon, fresh, ℔ lb. | 45 | @ 60 |
| Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb. | 30 | @ 35 |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb. | 23 | @ 28 |
| Sheepshead | 20 | @ 25 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 18 |
| Sturgeon, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |
| Trout, ℔ lb. | 87 | @ 1 00 |
| Turtle, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ 25 |
| Weakfish, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 15 |

VEGETABLES.

Most of the business transacted this forenoon has been in the execution of orders from hotels, boarding-houses, steamboats, and leading private customers. The transient trade has been unimportant in amount. The stands are well supplied, and prices are tending downward in most instances.

*Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beans, string, ℔ half peck | 25 | @ 30 |
| Beets, ℔ bunch | 5 | @ 7 |
| Cabbages, each | 8 | @ 15 |
| Carrots, ℔ dozen bunches | 40 | @ 50 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 10 | @ 30 |
| Cucumbers, each | 1 | @ 2 |
| Garlic, ℔ bunch | 22 | @ 25 |
| Green Corn, ℔ dozen | 15 | @ 25 |
| Horse-Radish, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ 12 |
| Lettuce, ℔ head | 4 | @ 5 |
| Leeks, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ 10 |
| Mint, ℔ bunch | 2 | @ 3 |
| Onions, ℔ peck | 45 | @ 60 |
| Onions, ℔ quart | 6 | @ 8 |
| Onions, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ 10 |
| Parsley, ℔ bunch | 3 | @ 5 |
| Peppers, ℔ dozen | 37 | @ 50 |
| Potatoes, new, ℔ bbl. | 2 75 | @ 3 50 |
| Potatoes, new, ℔ peck | 35 | @ 45 |
| Radishes, ℔ bunch | 1 | @ 2 |
| Rhubarb, ℔ bunch | 10 | @ — |
| Sage and Thyme, ℔ bunch | 3 | @ 5 |
| Squashes, each | 5 | @ 10 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ quart | 8 | @ 12 |
| Turnips, new, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ 10 |

FRUIT.

A very full offering of seasonable domestic varieties, especially of Peaches and Apples, is noted today, at lower prices, generally. Trade is slow, however, and altogether unsatisfactory to the dealers.

*Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Almonds, ℔ lb. | $ 40 | @ 50 |
| Apples, ℔ half peck | 25 | @ 35 |
| Bananas, ℔ dozen | 25 | @ 1 25 |
| Blackberries, ℔ quart | 10 | @ 18 |
| Cocoanuts, each | 8 | @ 10 |
| Cranberries, ℔ quart | 35 | @ 40 |
| Currants, new, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ 15 |
| Currants, Zante, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 20 |
| Dates, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 20 |
| Figs, ℔ lb. | 25 | @ 35 |
| Hazel Nuts, ℔ quart | 8 | @ 10 |
| Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart | 18 | @ 25 |
| Lemons, ℔ doz. | 15 | @ 38 |
| Melons, each | 10 | @ 50 |
| Oranges, ℔ doz. | 10 | @ 75 |
| Peaches, ℔ quart | 8 | @ 25 |
| Pears, ℔ quart | 10 | @ 30 |
| Plums, ℔ quart | 15 | @ 25 |
| Pine Apples, each | 18 | @ 62 |
| Raisins, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ 28 |
| Raspberries, ℔ basket | 10 | @ 12 |
| Whortleberries, ℔ quart | 12 | @ 18 |

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Select grades of Butter are again quoted higher, on a light supply and fair demand. Cheese is firm and more inactive.

*Retail Prices in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter, good to choice new, ℔ lb. | $ 38 | @ 42 |
| Butter, fair to good ℔ lb. | 32 | @ 37 |
| Butter, cooking, ℔ lb. | 22 | @ 28 |
| Cheese, ℔ lb. | 16 | @ 20 |
| Eggs, selected, ℔ doz. | 33 | @ 34 |
| Honey, White Clover, ℔ can | 75 | @ 1 00 |
| Honey, White Clover, ℔ bottle | 30 | @ 35 |
| Honey, Comb, ℔ lb. | 40 | @ 50 |

SUNDRIES.

*Retail Prices in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coal, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs. | $5 00 | @ 6 50 |
| Coffee, Green, ℔ lb. | 30 | @ 45 |
| Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℔ lb. | 35 | @ 52 |
| Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℔ lb. | 30 | @ 52 |
| Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℔ lb. | 15 | @ 25 |
| Flour, Extra Family ℔ bbl. | 14 00 | @ 19 50 |
| Flour, Family, ℔ 25 lb. bags | 2 25 | @ 2 87 |
| Meal, Corn, ℔ 7 lb. bags | 30 | @ 35 |
| Meal, Oat, ℔ lb. | 6 | @ 8 |
| Milk, ℔ quart | 8 | @ 10 |
| Molasses, ℔ gallon | 70 | @ 1 25 |
| Rice, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ 13 |
| Soap, by the box, ℔ lb. | 8½ | @ 11¼ |
| Sugar, Brown and light, ℔ lb. | 14 | @ 18 |
| Sugar, refined, ℔ lb. | 16 | @ 20 |
| Syrup, ℔ gallon | 1 00 | @ 1 75 |
| Teas, English Breakfast, ℔ lb. | 75 | @ 1 25 |
| Teas, Green, ℔ lb. | 90 | @ 2 00 |
| Teas, Mixed, ℔ lb. | 65 | @ 1 50 |

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17. 1867.



### Amusements this Evening.

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock. MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, O. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock. MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM and IRELAND AS IT WAS. Characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mrs. W. G. JONES, &c.

**BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.**
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. $30,000 CURIOSITIES.

**BANVARD'S MUSEUM.**
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

**BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.**
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.



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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The recent elections in France for members of the Councils General have resulted in very heavy gains for the Opposition.

The Italian Government has expressed its displeasure at the presence in Rome of the French Gen. DUMANT, and will ask for a change in the treaty of last September.

### GENERAL.

Yesterday, at the session of the National Academy of Science, at Hartford, a larger attendance was present than at any time heretofore. Prof. GIBBS opened on the use or extension of the use of the spectroscope and its more advantageous construction. He also illustrated the valuable improvement of his own apparatus, used in the study of the phenomena of absorption. Prof. ROAD expressed himself much interested, and spoke of the great advantage derived from the improvements. Prof. HALL made an important contribution, treating of the value of certain groups in the geological series when traced in their geographical extension. Prof. AGASSIZ said he was deeply interested in the paper; it being, in fact, a condensation of HALE's investigations of the geology of America. Prof. HENRY gave some interesting facts relative to the action of air and ocean currents, claiming that the latter was produced by the motion of the air principally, and if no continents interposed, would be one continued current round the globe. Prof. PIERCE alluded to his duties with the Coast Survey. He considered that he was not called to carry out any special views of his own, but simply as the steward of the great trust in which science was called to contribute to the great material interests in the country. He called on scientific men to assist, if they had anything bearing on the benefit of the survey. Prof. AGASSIZ followed with a paper on the "Circulation of the blood in the skates," which, as he stated, had its bearing on the idea of circulation in other animals. Prof. GIBBS read a paper on the "Method of determining wave lengths in the solar spectrum," which Prof. PIERCE characterized as an exquisite investigation. Prof. AGASSIZ then read three papers by title. Gen. BARNARD read a continuation of his previous paper, and Prof. HENRY made, in conclusion, some remarks on the importance of the National Academy to the general interests, and thanked the public for the interest shown in these meetings. The Academy did not elect a President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. BACHE, nor three members to fill the complement of fifty, but reserved these matters for consideration at the regular annual meeting at Washington in January.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, the Committee appointed to consider the question in regard to the election, tenure of office, compensation, &c., of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, State Engineer, Surveyor and Attorney-General, submitted a report advising that the heads of the State Departments shall be elected at the same time with the Governor, and to hold office for the same term. The Attorney-General to be a lawyer of at least ten years' standing, and the State Engineer to be a practical engineer. The Governor to have power, for cause, to suspend the Treasurer until the meeting of the Legislature, when, after due time, and for cause, the Legislature may remove said officers. The salaries of the heads of the Departments not to be increased or diminished, and the said officers not to be entitled to fees of any nature. Messrs. DUGANNE and KETCHUM, of the Committee, dissent from that portion of the report which favors the election of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. The report was referred. Mr. BALLARD, of the Committee to which the subject was referred, submitted a report regarding the elections of Directors of Corporations. He also submitted a resolution as to the propriety of requiring the railroads of this State to adopt a *pro rata* tariff for freight, subject to regulation by the Legislature or Canal Board; also, the resolution to hold Railroad Corporations and Steamboat Companies to more strict accountability for losses of life and limb, occasioned through neglect or ignorance, and reported that said Committee have concluded that these matters appropriately belong to the Legislature for their action, and asked to be discharged from the consideration of these subjects. In Committee of the Whole the report of the Committee on Banking and Corporations was considered, and gave rise to a lengthy debate. Without having reached a definite understanding, the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned to this morning.

The American colony at Jaffa, Syria, publish an appeal to all humane and benevolent societies and individuals for assistance to enable them to return to their homes in Maine. They say that they have been deceived by their prophet, G. J. ADAMS, who has swindled and duped them in various ways. Their crops have failed them entirely, and they say they are "left in this strange land, utterly ruined, sick of fever and ague, without means, our clothes worn out, our children without school or any teaching whatever, and growing up in distressing ignorance—suffering from the climate, with starvation staring us in the face, and not the slightest prospect for any kind of work or way to earn our living. Out of 156 souls that sailed with us from America, 54 have returned, 17 have died; the remaining 86—16 (Mr. ADAMS, his family and 13 others) excepted—are all longing to return to America. But 40 of these are so entirely dependent on Mr. ADAMS at present for the means of sustenance, that they fear to act openly and according to their desires and convictions, and therefore do not sign this appeal." Their statement of their condition is vouched for by the United States Consul, to whom assistance may be sent.

The rain-storm which has prevailed here since Thursday has occasioned great damage at points further south. In Baltimore many of the streets were flooded, the water entering the first floors of stores and dwellings to the depth of two and three feet. The streets were navigated by means of small boats. At several of the large factories very extensive damage was done. Travel on several of the railroads was temporarily interrupted by the washing away of culverts and embankments. A locomotive on the Northern Central road ran into a culvert which had been washed out near Woodbury, and was badly smashed. In falling the engine crushed the great water main which supplies Mount Royal Reservoir, rendering it necessary to shut off the supply. The Philadelphia road was in many places several feet under water. The train from New-York fell into a culvert, smashing three cars, and seriously injuring three employes on the train. A man and a boy were drowned in Baltimore, and other fatal casualties are reported, but not authenticated. The damage to crops is thought to be very great.

### LOCAL.

The Police are looking for a swindler calling himself Dr. L. VON SCHADE, of Jersey City, who recently advertised for a couple of young men to collect rents for him. Two young Germans applied for the situation, and deposited $300 with him as security for their good conduct. With this sum the swindler eloped, and no clew to his whereabouts has yet been obtained.

ABNER C. NEWCOMB, a United States Deputy-Marshal, was arrested yesterday and held for examination by Commissioner OSBORN, on the charge of accepting a bribe from a counterfeiter. The complainant is CAROLINE BROCKWAY, the wife of CHAS. O. BROCKWAY, who was recently sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years for counterfeiting.

Gens. BEAUREGARD and MAGRUDER were introduced at the Stock Exchange by Mr. ROBT. L. CUTTING yesterday. They met with a cold reception and there was some hisses as they left the hall.

The mate of the steamer *Virgil*, named HENRY D. BREMOND, was committed for trial in one of the Police Courts yesterday on a charge of grand larceny.

The alleged proprietor of a gift jewelry store at No. 101 South-street, was arrested yesterday charged with swindling a customer.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a druggist named FREDERICK BURGER, who poisoned himself Thursday.

A boy named JOHN LYNCH was stabbed by another boy named JOHN DOUGHERTY, Thursday. The wound was not mortal.

A grocery, corner of Gouverneur and Cherry streets, was robbed by burglars early yesterday morning.

Several pickpockets were committed for trial by Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Another freshet in Hoboken on Thursday night compelled many people to sail from their houses to dry land in boats and on rafts.

The body recently found in the Passaic River proves to have been that of JOSEPH COCKBURN. He committed suicide.

JAMES DONOVAN was accidentally drowned in the East River yesterday.

Gold closed yesterday at 140⅛. Stocks varied little in price, on an average business. The Public Funds were in improved request, and generally buoyant. Money was quite easy at 3@4 per cent. on call. A $97,000 defalcation in the tellers' department of the Tradesman's National Bank, Broadway, was announced. Produce and merchandise, as a rule, were less active. Flour and wheat were firmer. Corn and pork depressed. Freights, tower.

## Sectional Interests and National Unity.

The obvious difference between those whose passions impel them to a continued war of opinion and those whose interests require a restoration of the Union spirit throughout the whole country, is too great to be reconciled. Everywhere there are indications that the men who spin cotton cannot be much longer separated from the men who grow cotton, nor can those who sell goods at the counters of New-York safely acquiesce in the continued disability of their Southern customers to purchase and pay for their goods. There is the levee question. The measures necessary for the successful prosecution of the war leveled the levees and sent the lawless Mississippi rushing over the whole arable Delta. The policy of Gen. BANKS and others has withheld Federal aid as a new term of reconstruction. Now, who does this policy hurt most? The Southern Secessionists? They are comparatively few in numbers. They have been so long ruined as to be indurated and callous to further misfortune. Besides, they are the landholders, and from the little that is produced they receive a frugal maintenance. Does the freedman feel this unusual destruction of crop and labor? Undoubtedly. He has nothing except his labor. This he sells for subsistence; but if he knows that all planting and plowing is in vain where the rains descend and the flood comes to inundate the country for weeks at a time, he can have no more motive to toil than have those tillers around the desert, who look with certainty for an annual visit of the Arabs to carry off the fruit of their labors. A correspondent mentions a conversation with a freedman in an interior parish of Louisiana, in which he gave as a reason for not having hired himself to a planter, that the latter would employ him in repairing fences and buildings, digging ditches and cutting down bushes and briars; that the "water would come," destroy the crop, and with that the planter's only means of repaying the freedman; so he had decided to cut wood for a steamboat landing rather than plant.

The same refusal of relief which punishes the rebel with a reduction of income inflicts the same loss upon his loyal neighbor, and deprives the loyal freedman of employment. Nor is this mischief confined to the population of Louisiana. The sugar crop of 1860 was nearly half a million hogsheads. It has declined to twenty or thirty thousand. The price of cane sugar has advanced nearly fourfold. It is now produced almost exclusively by slave labor in Cuba and Brazil. Now note the effects. The Northwest and the East once paid for the sugar crop of Louisiana in the respective products of their industry. Now they export three-fold the price of that sugar in specie. This is in effect the destruction of a home product to build up a slave-grown product in foreign countries. Fanaticism is thus stronger than the protective principle. The reduction of the cotton crop has had an injurious effect on the home manufacturer of cotton goods. England has opened up her vast East Indian possessions. She has increased the crop until the combined supply from countries other than the United States has reached nearly three-fourths of her consumption. The stock on hand in the United States does not now exceed one hundred and fifty thousand bales, while in Liverpool alone it is four times that amount. The price of cotton is thus fixed abroad. The United States has lost its position as a regulator of price, and now takes whatever Liverpool will give.

The restoration of the cotton crop would be much promoted by rebuilding the levees, and yet Congress has forborne to do so lest the restoration of the Union should be thereby postponed. It is not necessary to pursue the effects of these reduced crops upon the shipping interest, which, deprived of outfreights by this cause, has lost its great advantage over the commercial marine of England. The Government collects a tax on cotton by the pound, and an income tax on the sales of the planter. It now receives a tax on one pound where it would formerly have received a tax on three. The subject is too extensive to treat in a cursory manner. All are convinced that Louisiana cannot repair her levees. She has made the effort by offering her bonds at home and abroad. Capitalists will scarcely touch them at any discount. She has appealed to Congress for aid. Possibly the applications have been intrusted to improper hands. But Congress thus far has closed its ears to the interests of the submerged loyalist and freedman, the Northwestern farmer, the Eastern shipowner and cotton-spinner. In the next place, the restoration of the levees is a national matter, for it pertains to the production of national staples and the employment of national interests. It is a humane measure, for if the Government issues rations to the destitute people of the South, and sends its vessels to Ireland to relieve a foreign famine, it may well lend its indorsement to bonds having for their object the employment and maintenance of a whole people suffering from a calamity which the war has rendered it impossible for them to control.

In this connection we may quote from the address of the Police Jury of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, to the Major-General commanding the District. It sets forth the deplorable condition of the whole alluvial country as known to him, the suffering from the devastations of the war, the successive inundations of 1865–'66–'67, the damage done the growing crop by the cotton-worm, and the prospect of a cotton famine. With the destitution of the people comes the utter annihilation of public credit. Says the address:

"Our parish in its corporate capacity, and our citizens individually, are utterly overwhelmed with debt. It has been found impossible for our parochial authorities to provide for the ordinary expenses of administration. Our Legislature has suspended the collection of taxes on overflowed lands, and both the State and parish are without either money or credit, and utterly powerless to make any provision for indigents."

Upon whom does this fall? The address supplies an answer:

"As a necessary result of this state of facts, most of the freedmen will soon be discharged; in fact, it is not improbable that three-fourths of them will be discharged within two months. We have no certain data to learn the present population of the parish, or the relative proportion of the white and colored races. It appears from the books of the Registers for this parish that the total population of Concordia is 8,252, of which 960 are white, and 7,292 are colored persons. It is impossible for us to approximate with any certainty as to the number who will require aid; this will greatly depend upon their ability to find employment."

How may they be relieved? The Police Jury remark:

"That at the very time this large class of laborers are likely to be thrown out of employment, the banks of the Mississippi will be in the most suitable condition for the reconstruction of the levees, without which our once fertile fields will soon relapse to their primitive forests. We consider it a great public misfortune and source of extreme regret that so fortunate an opportunity for their reconstruction should be permitted to pass unimproved, and cannot but hope that the Major-General commanding this district will, through his efforts and influence, devise some means to give direction to this labor in the manner indicated, thereby resolving a present evil into a public good."

If Congress will take up this proposition it will do good to a whole people, without regard to color or condition. If it does not, these freedmen may say, "You give us the ballot to vote for you, but withhold the bread to subsist ourselves and starving families." The employment and aid solicited would reconcile all to the justice of a Government which, in the hour of triumph, listens to the cry of despair.

## Unequal State Taxation.

Dean SWIFT once proposed to pay off the national debt of Great Britain by a tax on women, each woman to pay in proportion to her beauty, and each to fix the amount of her own tax. It was supposed that the total sum raised in this way would be so large that tariff and excise duties would be unnecessary. A similar plan is in existence in this country, but with results directly the opposite of those anticipated by the celebrated Irish wit. In the State of New-York, taxpayers in country districts virtually assess their own taxes. They elect Assessors who are responsible only to their own friends and neighbors, and who have no motive to estimate property at its true value. The pride of the citizen in his own wealth, and the desire of the Assessor to make his district appear rich and thriving, have no influence. The returns are not published as in the case of the income tax lists. There is, in fact, no check of the least practical value upon country Assessors. Instead of there being a struggle in country districts for the honor of paying the most into the public treasury, there is a constant effort to depreciate property and to reduce the amount paid to Government.

Notwithstanding the notorious inequalities in our State taxation, the Standing Committee of the Constitutional Convention on Town and County Officers propose to retain the present system in existence. Their report recommends the election in each organized town, by the qualified voters therein, at such time as the Legislature may prescribe, one Supervisor, one Town Clerk, one Collector, one or three Assessors, as the electors may determine, and as many Commissioners of Highways and Overseers of the Poor as may be prescribed by law, the Supervisor to hold office for two years, and the other officers for one year each. As the report of the Committee on Cities has not yet made it appearance, its recommendations regarding city taxes cannot be stated at present with certainty. It is most probable, however, that the right of electing Assessors will now be restored to municipalities. No demand has been made for this right. It was taken away in many cases with the consent of all parties. For instance, in Brooklyn the system was changed through the combined efforts of Republicans and Democrats, the leader in the movement being Senator MURPHY. Under these circumstances there is no chance for a return to the elective system in cities, and the only question for consideration at present is whether the plan now before the Convention for country districts shall be incorporated in the State Constitution. Shall farmers fix the amount of their own taxes, while the taxes of city residents are fixed by State or municipal agents? This is the question really at issue, and it affects the interests of most of the large cities in the State so materially that it has strong claims upon their immediate attention.

How far the Democratic majorities in cities and the Republican majorities in country districts may be owing to differences in taxation, it is not necessary to inquire. The evils of the present want of uniformity in assessing State taxes may be condemned without allusion to political opinions. It may be stated, however, as an instructive fact in this connection, that while the strength of the Democratic Party lies in cities in the North, in the South it lies in the country. There can be no doubt that one of the causes of this difference may be found in our complex and ill-adjusted systems of general and local taxation. If the double system is retained in this State, the existing political differences between city and country may increase, and there may be a constant effort to reconstruct both municipal and county governments, each striving, when it obtains control of the Legislature, to reduce the power of its antagonist. Should this misfortune be invited? Should the present wide political differences between the Metropolitan District and the northern part of the State, and between city and country generally, be perpetuated and enlarged, or find a permanent basis in the different taxation systems proposed to be embodied in the new State Constitution?

To remove the notorious evils of the present want of system in raising State taxes, it has been proposed to increase the State Board of Assessors from three to seven members, elected by the State at large, and to make a separate valuation of the State for the purpose of State taxation. Undoubtedly this plan would be a great improvement. But it does not touch the root of the evil—the election of Assessors. The elective judiciary system has not worked well in all districts. Are not Assessors elected by the people more likely to be subject to the will of the politicians who put them in office, than even Justices of the Peace? Can they deal fairly between their personal friends or polical masters and their political or personal opponents? The perfect independence of the Assessor appears to be as essential to any just and equitable scheme of taxation, as the independence of our Judges is to the proper administration of justice.

The taxation of real and personal property has lately grown to be a question of great importance, not only to the people of this State, but to nearly every State in the Union. The General Government has almost monopolized the sources of indirect taxation. Hence State and local authorities are compelled to rely for the means of support chiefly upon direct taxes. The latter have been greatly increased within the past four or five years over a large portion of the country, and citizens generally are just beginning to feel their pressure. Thus, the total State debts of the New-England States amounted in 1860 to $8,345,913. In 1866 their total debts were $50,723,246, or six times what they were in 1860. Since 1860 the State debt of New-York has very nearly doubled. The Western and Southern States are not so heavily burdened in this way, in proportion to their population and wealth; but even their lighter burdens for local uses feel unusually oppressive when added to the weight of taxation imposed by the General Government. In many States, the schemes of Mr. STEVENS for confiscation, and of other politicians for a redistribution of property, may be gradually and almost imperceptibly carried into effect by means of the systems established for the assessment and collection of State and local taxes. The platform recently adopted by the Republican Party in South Carolina, contained a resolution in favor of such a heavy land tax as would compel large landed proprietors to sell off their farms piecemeal. The plan differs only in form, not in tendency or effect, from that in force in this State. Here, city residents suffer; in the South, planters and farmers would be the sufferers. Suppose similar plans to be adopted by State Governments generally; the cities of the West and the country population of the South might within a few years wheel into line politically with New-York and other cities of the North; they might perhaps be able to control the legislation of the whole country, and to remodel our taxation systems for their own advantage, either under the next President or in the next Congress. This contingency should be carefully considered by those who favor either special laws for sections of the country or vindictive legislation in any shape.

## *MINOR TOPICS.*

We think it safe to say that there is no truth in the rumors or dispatches that attribute to Secretary SEWARD a purpose of resigning the position in the Cabinet which he has held for the last six years with so much honor to the country and distinction to himself. There is no reason to believe that Mr. SEWARD has either political or personal differences of any kind with President JOHNSON, or that he is on any other terms than those he has always maintained of perfect accord with the Executive and his policy. There may be minor questions of removal or appointment concerning which, on prudential grounds, the President and Secretary may not precisely agree; but they have never disturbed that harmony of action which Mr. SEWARD considers essential to the welfare of the country, and especially at this time. Mr. SEWARD has had enough experience of American politics and public affairs during the last thirty years to make it easy for him to take an independent position whenever his judgment shall render it necessary.

Some apprehension exists on the part of our citizen soldiery that the Constitutional Convention will clothe the Governor with power to appoint brigade and field-officers in the same manner as he now appoints Major-Generals. Col. F. A. CONKLING, of this City, and other prominent officers, have been giving much attention to this matter, and for that purpose have been personally in attendance at Albany. It is believed that there is no longer any probability of a change so distasteful to our citizen soldiers receiving the approbation of the Convention.

The pursers of one of the lines of European steamships which carries the largest masses of emigrants to this country, have been forbidden to give to the Press the number of steerage passengers carried by the various vessels on their trips. What is the meaning of this? Is it to avoid the publicity the Press gives to the facts in regard to the overcrowding of emigrant ships?

Our unhappy President is now threatened with a book by Mrs. SWISSHELM, of which he and his administration are the major and minor topics. In what people of a certain order of intellect consider forcible language, Mrs. SWISSHELM is great. She surpasses ASHLEY and CHANDLER, and equals BROWNLOW. She is "afeared of nobody," and we therefore pity ANDREW JOHNSON, who dismissed her from the clerkship she held in one of the departments at Washington. She will doubtless make him rue the day he did so.

We consider that the almost universal practice in this City of carrrying the dead bodies of children to the graveyards in the public carriages and close coaches that are ordinarily used by citizens, is reprehensible and dangerous. The mortality lists show what a large number of children die of scarlatina, small-pox, and other infictious diseases, and yet nearly all of these are driven to the burying ground in conveyances that are used on the same day by people of ordinary business. Small hearses should be as plentifully and cheaply supplied as the necessities of life—or rather of death—require, and undertakers should be compelled to employ them by a City ordinance. We see that they have taken up this subject in Montreal, and that a by-law has been passed forbidding the conveying of any corpse in a vehicle used for public hire. We call the attention of the City authorities of New-York to this matter.

The official returns of registration from Virginia, although not yet complete, give already a majority of white over negro voters of nearly twenty thousand. In view of this, the Virginia papers are urging registration. It is estimated that the whites exceed the blacks by about 50,000, of which they reckon that 15,000 would be a large number to be deducted as disfranchised, leaving a majority of about 35,000 if all register who can do so. There is no Brownlow in Virginia to see to it that the majority is on one side or the other, so that when the election comes there will, at all events, be a chance for an expression of opinion on the part of the greater part of the whole people, whichever way it goes.

Whoever will (if he be allowed to) take a peep into the new Court House, will at a glance see the justice of the criticisms we lately made on the lavish expenditures incurred in building that structure. That the building is "solid," that it will last for ages, is unquestionably true; but it might have been made quite as enduring without such enormous outlay of material. Take, for example, the item of iron alone. The squandering of that metal in various parts of this structure is something enormous. The ironwork seems to have been constructed without the slightest idea of the strength of materials, and the strain of parts, but solely with the view of getting as much iron into the building as possible. There are some wrought-iron beams there so monstrous in size and so utterly out of proportion, that whatever may be the strain upon them, they could not be more badly constructed. They are built as if FAIRBAIRN and HODGKINSON had never lived, and of course the waste is prodigious. Then, again, when we come to ornamental work, there are marvelous pilasters and friezes, and cornices, and dentals, and architectural moldings of various sorts in iron, which should be done in marble. Those ornaments around the doors, which are usually carved in stone, are here done in iron, and these by the aid of white paint made to look as much as possible like marble. A building costing as much as this, ought to have all its parts in fact what they purport to be. A sort of *renaissance* style of ornament is given in iron, for which it was never designed, and of course without securing the effect for which the devices were made.

The Constitutional Convention which is sitting in Michigan contemporaneously with that in our own State, has had before it the questions of negro suffrage and female suffrage as well as our own State Convention. Action upon them has just been concluded. Female suffrage as a part of the Constitution failed by a large vote. The resolution for its separate submission to the people was defeated by a meagre majority. In reference to negro suffrage, the vote was in favor of so wording the body of the Constitution that no distinction should be made therein between the black and white races. "Thus," says a Michigan Republican paper, "the Republicans have accomplished the chief aim of their mission to the Convention." We have no doubt that the people of Michigan, when the Constitution is submitted to them, will sustain the action of the Convention in this particular.

That childish row of bricks, which we used to watch in its continuous length as with tiny clatter each little block toppled over its neighbor till all lay prostrate, will never loose its illustrative significance. It vividly came up to us in 1857, when the little bank in Ohio tumbled over, the first of a train of commercial disaster that crossed even the broad ocean before it ceased. Less strikingly but quite as surely, we were made to think of it the other day in reading an article on the "trade prospect" for the Fall, in one of our commercial journals. It seems the country has really been economical, despite some sporadic displays of extravagance; people have generally refused to buy, of late, and there is as little merchandise throughout the land as there was grain in the markets before the harvests began to come in. There was none last season either. Traders knew it, and bought in full supplies. But the crops were thin, money was scarce, consumers were economical, merchants lost their investments. But now, with the full crops everywhere, the people will be in condition to supply their necessities and even moderate luxuries. For some years yet it will be foolish to expect the large trade of former years at the South, or of late years at the West; yet the prospect of a good, strong demand for the Fall trade is not to be mistaken. Our first brick is the crops: when that is up, trouble *may* happen lower down, but the probability is that the rest are all right.

If the visit of the Turkish Sultan to England was not practically improved by the friends of humanity to subserve the cause of the valiant and persecuted Cretans, it is some consolation to know that others of the Royal trips have been utilized by the benevolent. The English Anti-Slavery Society, by its address to the Viceroy of Egypt, having drawn from that Mohammedan ruler the opinion that slavery was "a horrible institution, whose extirpation was essential to the prosperity of Egypt," followed up that success by an address to the young King of Portugal, then visiting the Emperor of the French. The address was published yesterday in the TIMES with an account of the courtesy and affability with which DOM LUIZ received and replied to the address. Mere words amount to but little were they all, but there are good grounds of hope that both of these monarchs will show a real interest in the abolishment of Slavery in their dominions. ISMAIL PACHA (to whose dynasty the Sultan has granted a perpetual hereditary succession) is the heir of a grandfather and a father who, with strong hands and sagacious heads, reduced Egyptian affairs to order, and brought them more into accord with the customs and ideas of modern society; while he himself is renowned for the wisdom and liberality of his rule, having within two years established within his realm a National Representation Council for the regulation of internal affairs. Strong words from such a man mean something. On the other hand, DOM LUIZ of Portugal is young, and so not addicted to traditionary necessities. He is by blood half a German, by marriage connected with the King of renewed Italy, and is a close ally of Queen VICTORIA. Besides all these external motives toward liberal tendencies, he inherits a kingdom from whose royal palace the doom of Slavery has already gone forth; in eleven years the period of limitation set by his father, DOM PEDRO, (two decades,) will have expired, and throughout the dominions and colonies of Portugal Slavery will be abolished. The safety attending the sudden cessation of slaveholding in Dutch, French and English colonies, and especially in America, removes the greatest obstacle in the way of its immediate destruction in Portugal. Consequently, there is also much to hope for in DOM LUIZ' promises, good grounds of expectation that he will shorten the probationary period, and, by overthrowing the Portuguese market for slaves, take another stride toward killing off the hideous slave-trade which keeps a continent in barbarism.

## WASHINGTON.

### *AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.*

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

THE CONOVER CASE.

Intelligence has been received here to-day that some of the parties implicated in the affidavit published in yesterday's TIMES have denied their authenticity. Your correspondent has no personal knowledge of the reliability of the parties making the affidavits, but of the genuineness of the papers there can be no doubt whatever. Each affidavit is duly subscribed before and attested by a notary, with the notary's seal attached in each case. Attached to this is the certificate of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York, a regular blank filled up, as the following specimen shows:

*State of New-York City and County of New-York:* I, WILLIAM C. CONNER, of the City and County of New-York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said City and County, being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that MORRIS K. BAKER, before whom the annexed deposition was taken, was at the time of taking the same a Notary Public of New-York, dwelling in said City and County, duly appointed and sworn to administer oaths to be used in any Court in said State, and for general purposes, and that his signature thereto is genuine, as I verily believe. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court and County the 17th day of May, 1867.

(Seal.) WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

The seal of the Court is stamped on this certificate, the impression passing clear through the sheets of the affidavits, thus showing that they have been in the clerk's possession. Your correspondent has personally inspected all these papers and is convinced of their genuineness.

Among the other advantageous papers in the Conover case is a note addressed by Mr. RIDDLE to Mr. SEWARD, which was forwarded by the latter immediately on its receipt on the 12th inst. to the Attorney-General's office, and which has not yet been published. In this note Mr. RIDDLE states that while assisting the counsel for the prosecution in the Surratt case, for which purpose he had been retained by Mr. SEWARD, he was informed that CONOVER and others were in possession of certain information, which at the time it was thought would be necessary, but that the information thus obtained was not used on the trial and has never been made public. That upon the application of CONOVER's wife to him to indorse her husband's petition for pardon, he in good faith wrote the letter which was published by the Assistant Attorney-General. Mr. RIDDLE emphatically denies having had any knowledge whatever of any note written by Mr. ASHLEY in connection with CONOVER previous to its publication. The note ends by stating his surprise at the use made of his letter of the 22d indorsing the recommendation for pardon.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL HOLT.

The Cabinet meeting to-day considered the question of relieving Judge-Advocate-General HOLT from his position at the head of the Bureau of Military Justice. No conclusion was reached, but it seems probable that he will be transferred, which can be done as well without cause as otherwise. In this connection it is proper to add to my previous statements that Judge HOLT had no knowledge whatever of the publication of the Wood-Pryor affidavits; that they never formed any part of the archives of the Bureau of Military Justice. That Judge HOLT had no control over them, and could not have prevented their publication if he had desired to do so. The impression which prevails in some quarters that Judge HOLT has been guilty of a breach of official etiquette in this matter, is, therefore, entirely groundless, and cannot be urged as a reason for removing him from his present position.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. SHERIDAN's case was not considered in Cabinet meeting to-day. All the members were present except the Attorney-General, who was represented by his assistant.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. ROUSSEAU takes with him to Walrussia only two or three officers from the Atlantic Coast. A small military force will be sent with him from the Pacific. Gen. ROUSSEAU had a lengthy conference with the President this morning.

THE TURKISH MINISTER.

Mr. BLAQUE, the Turkish Minister, is daily expected at Washington. He is styled BLAQUE Bey Bey, being the Turkish equivalent for Esq. He is the son of a French journalist of Smyrna, who wrote down the Grecian war of independence in the interest of the Government. Mr. BLAQUE held the post of Consul at Naples previous to which he was Dragoman at Paris.

TENNESSEE AFFAIRS.

Gov. BROWNLOW has written a letter, which will be printed to-morrow, denying that he ever stated before the late election that if the Radicals carried the State he would move for the enfranchisement of all whites, but that he is in favor of the Enfranchisement Law as it now is.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Mr. BERTHEMY, the French Minister, is engaged to marry a Washington widow, and will retire from diplomatic services next Spring. Mr. DE FERRIOTTE, his first Secretary of Legation, has also formed an engagement of a similar character with another Washington lady.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

MASSACRE OF AMERICAN SEAMEN AT FORMOSA.

The Navy Department to-day received voluminous dispatches from Rear-Admiral BELL, dated at sea, latitude 31° 31' north, longitude 123° 47' east, June 3, 1867, in which he says to the Secretary:

"Referring to my monthly report of April 30, I informed the Department that Commander FEBIGER, in the United States steamer *Ashuelot*, was sent to Formosa, to rescue the surviving officers and crew of the American bark *Rover*, which had been wrecked to the southward of that island. I have now the honor to inclose the report of Commander FEBIGER of his proceedings and the result of his investigations, by which it will be seen that it is probable that every one except one Chinaman, belonging to the *Rover*, was murdered by the savages living at Formosa. This island is divided between three different races of men. The Chinese possess Keiping in the north, Tam Suitai, Wan Fu, Taian, Lang Kian—in fact, all the west coast to within ten miles of the south end of the island, in which direction they are gradually extending their settlements. On the east coast is Tawo Harbor, the best on the island, inhabited by Chinese of a common order and some half-breeds of aboriginals and Chinese. From here to the south end of the island there are two or three small villages of the same description of inhabitants, only one more wild and savage, wearing scarcely any clothing, and are quite as hostile to foreigners, when good opportunities occur, as their wilder brethren who bear the blame. The coast is high and rugged. The pure aboriginals live in the mountains and in the retired valleys extending down to the coast, and not in villages nor in huts even.

They are in communication with half-breeds though not with Chinese, who dread them. Many American and European vessels have disappeared off the South end of Formosa at various times, in hurricanes and not in hurricanes. It has been surmised that some of the unfortunate crews, after having escaped to Formosa, like that of the *Rover*, cruelly perished at the hands of the wild natives and half-breeds infesting that part of the coast. This well-authenticated treatment of the *Rover's* crew confirms that opinion, and, as there is no Government to deal with in this matter, I shall proceed at once, with this ship and one or two others, to the South end of Formosa and land small-armsmen to scout the thickets and break up whatever nests the wretches may have there. The Department will perceive the difficulty of a transient force, landed from ships, getting at a foe that live more like monkeys than men. Feeling this uncertainty and knowing that the Chinese officials in the west of the island are extending their authority over the island, I directed Commander FEBIGER to induce the Taotai and chief of officials to take this affair in hand, and possess themselves of the fine bay in the south end, offering them assistance, and in any event to go there himself; but these officers decline the offer, pretending that they will lead an expedition of their own in due time. I am satisfied that the barbarities of these savages cannot be permanently stopped until the Government at Pekin be induced, by the action of the American and other foreign Ministers at that Court, to occupy all the villages and bays on the east coast and on the south, and thus drive the aboriginals back to the interior of the island. They are a cruel pest to all mariners who may be so unfortunate as to be thrown on their coast, and there is no known way of dealing with them as a community. Commander FEBIGER, in his report to Admiral BELL, dated April 26, 1867, says that he arrived at Tai-wan-foo on the morning of April 18, and immediately forwarded a letter to the three principal authorities of the island, Gen. TAOTAI and Prefect, informing them of the reported murder of the *Rover's* crew, and requesting that an immediate investigation of the case should be made; that in case there were any of the crew still surviving in the hands of the savages, immediate steps should be taken to recover them, and that a proper armed force be sent so that all implicated in the murder be caught and punished according to the Chinese law, also offering to assist in carrying out these objects. An answer was received the following day, stating that information of the case had been received and steps had been taken to investigate, and that an armed force should be sent to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to punishment.

After the letters were received Commander FEBIGER called upon Gen. TAOTAI and Prefect individually, and they stated they had received reliable information that all the crew of the *Rover* had shared the same fate. Leaving Tai Wan Foo on the 21st of April, Commander FEBIGER went to Leang Kiaou Bay, near where the murder was committed, and communicated with the head men there, but they would give no information, neither would they furnish a messenger to the savages some ten or twelve miles distant. He then proceeded to the place where the murder was committed, where he found a Chinese boat with a crew of four men. They were interrogated but no information could be obtained from them. The savages made their appearance on the hills several miles distant.

Accompanying the report is the letter from Commander FEBIGER to Gen. TAOTAI and Prefect of Tai Wan Foo, dated April 17, announcing that the American bark *Rover*, on the 12th of March, 1867, ran upon a rock on the southern coast of Formosa, and was so much injured that the officers and crew had to leave the bark to save their lives. The Captain, his wife, second mate, and three seamen went in one boat and were murdered, after landing, except one seaman, who escaped. The other boat, with the chief mate and seven seamen, landed near the same place and, it is supposed, shared the same fate.

Commander FEBIGER then requested the authorities to search for and seize all implicated in the murder, that they might be punished. The reply of those offices staters that they will do all in their power to arrest and punish the perpetrators of the crime; but the savages are living in the mountains and woods and it is almost impossible to use an armed force against them, though one will be sent.

RECALL OF MINISTER SALGAR.

To-day, Gen. EUSTORGIO SALGAR, who for some years past has acceptably represented the United States of Colombia as their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in this country, delivered his letter of recall to the President, to whom he addressed remarks, of which the following is a translation:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the autographical letter from the President of Colombia, in which he communicates to you the termination of the mission which, in character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, I have filled during three years near the Government over which your Excellency presides. Various affairs, some simple, others more or less complex, but all of high importance to the facile and beneficial development of the relations between the two countries, touching the entire satisfaction of their reciprocal rights, have been matter of discussion between their Governments, and all have had equitable and just settlement, the result, no doubt, of the good faith and conciliatory and fraternal spirit which has distinguished your Excellency's Government in its relations with that of the Republic of Colombia under the influence of these salutary principles. I hope that the industrial and political interest of my country will ever find a protective element in its relations with the United States. In taking leave of your Excellency soon to depart from this beautiful country I feel positive regret; but I carry with me the pleasant memory of its enlightened society, which distinctly demonstrates the goodness and the strength of the institutions which rule it.

To which the President replied as follows:

GENERAL: Your farewell speech affects me with mingled pleasure and regret. I have reviewed for this occasion the official proceedings which have had place between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia during the last six years. It is true as you have remarked that various affairs, some simple, others more or less complex, but all of high importance to the two Republics, touching the entire satisfaction of their reciprocal rights have been under discussion. That this discussion has been conducted at this capital by yourself, and your well remembered predecessor on the part of your Government, and that all of the matters treated of have found all equitable and just settlement. When I consider the disturbed condition of the two Governments during that period, making the world for a considerable time distrustful of the stability of republican institutions on this continent and largely intolerant of them, I desire, from the results I have mentioned and from concurrent events, to express a confident hope that republican governments throughout the American Continent may be hereafter maintained in relations not merely of mutual harmony, but even of moral alliance; and that in the future no republican nation need fear any foreign enemy. Gen. SALGAR, in rendering justice to the United States in the conduct of their relations with Colombia, you have left it to me to do justice to the able, frank, manly and honorable manner in which you have discharged the functions of your own important trust. It is an occasion of regret to part with one who has so long and acceptably held a high position in our diplomatic circle, and especially when I can expect nothing more from any Minister who may succeed you. I sincerely trust that the useful and effective services which you have performed here will be appreciated by the Government and rewarded by the patriotic citizens of Colombia.

THE CABINET SESSION.

It is not true, as reported here this afternoon, that the Cabinet to-day had under consideration the subject of relieving Judge HOLT, the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, although an executive order to this effect within a few days is not improbable.

CUSTOMS COLLECTOR AT SITKA.

The Treasury Department has prepared instructions relative to the collection of customs, for the government of WILLIAM S. DODGE, who has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury and Collector at Sitka. He will sail on the 21st inst. from New-York in the same vessel with Gen. ROUSSEAU.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns showing an aggregate disposal of 25,796 acres of the public lands during the month of July last, at the local office at Bayfield, Wis. The greater portion of the land was located with Agricultural College scrip, and the remainder sold for cash and located with military warrants. The cash sales realized $2,313.

RUSSIAN-AMERICA REVENUE.

The Treasury Department, in giving instructions to Capt. W. S. DODGE as Special Agent to attend to the revenue interests in the recently acquired Russian-American territory, calls that country Alaska.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

The recent heavy rains have done much damage to property in the neighborhood of Washington. The Baltimore morning train of cars failed to arrive, owing to the washing away of a culvert.

DEATH OF MRS. WALBRIDGE.

Mrs. MARY WALBRIDGE, mother of Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, died yesterday after a long and painful illness, at Ingleside, District of Columbia. She was among the oldest and most esteemed residents of Washington, and her death leaves a large circle of mourning relatives and friends.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

There are no naval or army orders of consequence to-day. Brevet Major-Gen. WILLIAMS and First Lieut. R. P. STRONG, Seventh Infantry, have been assigned to duty as aid-de-camps on the staff of Gen. SHERMAN.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Col. M. RALSTON KINTZING has been relieved from the command of the marines at Mare Island, California, and ordered to the command of the marines at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

HOMESTEAD DECISION.

In answer to an inquiry, Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land-office, has replied as follows:

"A widow having made a homestead entry, and afterward married, may continue to hold her homestead by maintaining the residence and cultivation of the same for five years from the date thereof; or if she so elect she may commute the same under the eighth section of the law by making satisfactory proof that all the requirements of the law had previously been met by her, and paying for the land at the rate at which it was held at the date of the entry."

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

### Minor Theatrical Matters.

The Saturday matinées continue to be given and to be patronized, rain or shine. Daylight performances will be given to-day at the Broadway Theatre, of "Caste;" at the New-York Theatre, of "Under the Gaslight;" and at Banvard's Museum, of "Nobody's Daughter."

The French Theatre will be opened on Monday evening by Mr. T. B. PUGH, with Mrs. LANDER and a complete dramatic company, in a translation of "Elizabeth of England," the drama which Mme. RISTORI introduced here last Winter.

On the 1st of September Banvard's Museum will change hands and come under the management of Mr. JOHN DE PAL and Sig. TAMARO. Mr. DE PAL has had an experience in managing European theatres, and is even now abroad selecting a troupe of dancers, with which it is the present design to open the establishment, after a thorough renovation and material alterations tending to the safety of the public. Ballet and spectacle will be the leading entertainments under the new *régime*, we are informed, to be produced with all the splendor that money can command.

### Steamtug Burned at Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, Friday, Aug. 16.

The steamtug *Dispatch*, of Detroit, was burned to the water's edge at 2 o'clock this morning at the dock in this city. Loss, $16,000. Insurance, $12,000.

## AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

### Commencement Week at the University of Georgia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Clarke Co., Ga. Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

I still find myself lingering beside the Oconee, *recubans sub tegmine fagi*, although all that I came to see is past and gone; although trustees, visitors and faculty have dispersed, and sophomores, juniors and seniors have spread themselves over the country, and the halls which last week resounded the eloquence of BRANTLY and PIERCE and LIPSCOMB, are as silent and tenantless as the banquet hall deserted, Tara's Halls, or Tammany Hall the day after a Presidential election. I am not an enthusiast at any time about exhibitions, and never allow myself to be wrought to "a pitch of distraction" by the developments of a printed programme; but I felt a deep interest in this Commencement of the University of Georgia. I wished it to be a success, and I was gratified to see that it so proved and was so considered by universal opinion.

On the first day of the week the sophomores spoke in the forenoon. There was a large number of speakers, and the elocution of the youthful competitors for the gold medals was highly creditable. All did well, but Messrs. HARALDSON and WALTER bore off the prizes. I thought as I heard "Spartacus to the Gladiators" and "Osmond's Dream" for the thousandth time, how unfair it is to young men to allow them to select such pieces for exhibition. Whatever their intrinsic merit, they have been so spoken to tatters that they require extraordinary power to make them acceptable to persons who have heard them over and over again every year for years. Ours is an age of novelty and change, and we could certainly find something new for our young orators to speak, which, if not equal in classic perfection to the pieces which our ancestors used to speak, will at all events have the charm of novelty, and increase the interest of outsiders in the "efforts" of sophomores. In the evening, Rev. Mr. BRANTLY, D. D., of Atlanta, delivered a eulogy on the late JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, at the request of the Phi Kappa and Demosthenian Societies of the University, the former of which the deceased Judge was the founder and constant patron. The College chapel was crammed to its utmost capacity to hear the eloquent divine delineate the character of the eloquent jurist. To the speaker and to most of his audience Judge LUMPKIN was well and intimately known, therefore the sympathy between the two was intense from the beginning to the end of the discourse. It was exceedingly impressive, pathetic and instructive, scholarly in its composition, and eloquently delivered. For the young men to whom it was specially addressed, it was full of food for reflection, for few men have lived and attained eminence whose lives can be exposed to the view of the young as examples to follow and emulate with more certain usefulness than Judge LUMPKIN.

On Tuesday, the junior exhibition took place. A number of young men delivered original addresses on subjects of their own selection, and displayed, besides rhetorical finish and elegance of gesture and manner, considerable research, just appreciation of men and things, and remarkable power of language. Some excitement was caused by the speech of one of these gentlemen, Mr. COX, of Lagrange, Troup County, who had chosen for his subject "The Vital Principles of Nations." Some parts of the speech exposing the evils of sectionalism, and the paramount necessity to obey the law, were mistaken by some of the hot-headed boys for the most decided anti-reconstruction, no-convention opinions, and were vociferously applauded. When Mr. HILL, one of the Trustees, who formerly resided at Lagrange, shook hands with Mr. COX at the conclusion of his speech, the applause was renewed, as it was thought that the author of the *Notes on the Situation* was embracing a disciple. The speech, I can assure you, would have been an offensively Union speech to the States Rights school of ten years ago. Its two leading thoughts were, first, the necessity of broad nationality as opposed to sectionalism, and second, that obedience to law is indispensable to a nation's welfare. I do not believe when he wrote his address he had an idea of the *Situation* or the *Notes*, or of the *Notes upon the Notes*, and that it was only when the boys hurrahed and shouted, and the young ladies showered bouquets, that he discovered that he was the exceedingly clever fellow he is now esteemed to be. I understand that the incident gave much annoyance to the Board of Trustees and the Faculty, who so studiously desire to avoid everything political, and that action was taken by the Board to guard against the possibility of misrepresentation. I mention the incident in no unkind spirit, but rather that truth may disarm the harsh criticism to which warped and prejudiced accounts of it may give rise. The most bigoted Radical could not have objected to one word of the speech, and he never would have known that there was anything "Southern" in it until he heard the uproarious shouts and saw the fast-flying bunches of flowers which greeted the gifted junior's eloquent description of the national advantages of obeying the law.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, the address to the societies was delivered by Rev. A. L. LAMAR, of Augusta. It was a very creditable performance, and was very justly applauded. The leading idea of the address, indeed its basis, was the importance of individuality in all things.

Wednesday, Commencement day, was full of interest. The Latin oration was impressively delivered and highly appreciated. The senior speakers generally acquitted themselves handsomely, and the valedictory was a most finished and touching composition. After the delivery of the degrees, the Baccalaureate address by Dr. LIPSCOMB, brought the exercises to a close amid the warm plaudits of all present, who feel the utmost respect and affection for the distinguished Chancellor.

The medals were delivered to the successful sophomore orators by Right Rev. GEO. PIERCE, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, accompanied by an address on "Oratory" which illustrated its subject more happily than any speech I have heard in some time. From grave to gay, from lively to severe, from smiles and laughter to tears and back again to smiles, the learned prelate at his pleasure led one of the largest and most refined audiences present during the exercises. His address was a gem of the rare article of which it treated. It is a long, long time, since opportunity and circumstances have allowed me to enjoy as much of a feast of reason and flow of soul as was served up here during the past week. For some years my life has been passed among scenes in which intellectual culture, literary refinement, classical attainments, oratory, have had no part. To find them all combined and engaged in their own establishment and diffusion, was a treat which I confess I have relished, and I dwell over the recollection with a pleasure that I am reluctant to dispel by a return to the busy haunts of men.

Great improvements and additions to the size and usefulness of the College have been made by the Trustees. Provision has been made for reopening the Law School with a full corps of competent professors in common law, statute law, equity and medical jurisprudence. An additional college has been created, wherein students unable or unwilling to go through the entire *curriculum* can follow particular studies, graduate and obtain diplomas. Arrangements have been made for improving the agricultural department of the University; a chair of modern languages has been added to the faculty, and the school of civil engineering has been perfected.

The design has been to make the University of Georgia equal in eminence, as a seat of learning, to the University of Virginia, and to give her superior advantages for education to those of any other college in the South, with the exception just named. Considering the short time that has elapsed since the war closed, and the eclipse which fell upon everything like education during that period; and considering the pecuniary difficulties which have beset everybody, whether sole or corporate, the success already attained is marvelous, and proves how earnest have been those who control this College.

The prospect for next year is most cheering. Large numbers have announced their determination to join, and what can be more cheering than to see young men availing themselves of the opportunity of securing the best and most solid fortune they can acquire—a good, liberal education?

The residents showed a vast amount of unostentatious hospitality to their friends from a distance and the visitors generally. The only large party I heard of where dancing took place was at Mr. B. H. HILL's, whose notes on that particular situation have been greatly approved by all the young ladies and young gentlemen.

In a day or two I must return to the places where negro votes, conventions, Jo. BROWN, cotton, money, and provisions are the sole subjects of conversation—where, were another Homer to write another Iliad, the poem would excite no interest or remark as compared with a price current quoting cotton ½d. higher in Liverpool, hog-round a cent lower in Cincinnati, or corn a shade stiffer in St. Louis.

Crops round here, considering the extreme poverty of the soil, are very luxuriant. The rains have been slightly excessive during the week, but the burning suns will, it is hoped, repair all mischief done. QUONDAM.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

### Fifty-first Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled to-day.

MEMORIALS.

Memorials were presented asking that the liquor prohibition question may be submitted separately.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. TUCKER, of the Committee appointed to consider the question in regard to the election, tenure of office, compensation, &c., of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, State Engineer, Surveyor and Attorney-General, submitted a report advising that the heads of State Departments shall be elected at the same time with the Governor, and to hold office for the same term. The Attorney-General to be a lawyer of at least ten years' standing, and the State Engineer to be a practical engineer. The Governor to have power, for cause, to suspend the Treasurer until the meeting of the Legislature, when after due time, and for cause, the Legislature may remove said officer. The salaries of the heads of the Departments not to be increased or diminished, and said officers not to be entitled to fees of any nature.

Messrs. DUGANNE and KETCHUM dissent from that portion of the report which favors the election of Secretary of State and Attorney-General.

The report was referred.

By Mr. BALLARD, of Cortland, of the Committee to which was referred the resolution in regard to the expediency of providing in the Constitution that all corporations composed of stockholders or shareholders shall so conduct their elections for directors as to enable such a number of shares to choose a director as such number bears to the whole number of shares represented at the election in the same ratio as a unit bears to the number of directors to be chosen.

Also, a resolution in regard to the Legislature to pass a general act regulating the incorporation of gas companies.

Also, a resolution as to the propriety of requiring the railroads of this State to adopt a pro rata tariff for freight, subject to regulation by the Legislature or the Canal Board.

Also, a resolution to require all corporations in the State to be governed by directors chosen annually by the stockholders thereof, and that no stockholder shall vote at any election who has not been such for ninety days continuously next preceding the election; also, the resolution to hold railroad corporations and steamboat companies to a more strict accountability for losses of life or limb occasioned through neglect or ignorance. Reported that said Committee have concluded that these matters appropriately belong to the Legislature for their action. The Committee therefore ask to be discharged from the consideration of these subjects.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. POND, of Saratoga, called up the resolution providing pay for Senators when they may be engaged in the trial of impeachment cases, and it was lost.

Mr. CHESEBRO, of Ontario, called up the resolution requesting the Senate Canal Investigating Committee to report so soon as practicable the testimony taken by them in regard to canal frauds, since the publication of their first report; also, that they be requested to furnish the Convention with their conclusions. Adopted.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND moved that the Comptroller be requested to inform the Convention of the value of real and personal property owned *per capita* in the several counties; also the amount of property represented by moneyed corporations and associations. Laid on the table.

Mr. KEUM moved to strike from the article in regard to town and county officers the clause providing that District-Attorneys, while acting as such, shall be ineligible to other offices. Laid on the table.

BANKING AND CORPORATIONS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS in the chair, to consider the report of the Committee on Banking and Corporations.

Mr. BELL, of Jefferson, moved that corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created or amended by special act, except for municipal purposes.

Mr. BALLARD, of Cortland, favored the retention of the second clause which provides that all general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section, or which may have heretofore been passed, may be altered from time to time or repealed.

Subsequently Mr. BALLARD moved to strike out the words "general and special acts."

Mr. BELL accepted this and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of Rensselaer, moved to strike out of the first clause the words "or amended."

Mr. BEADLE, of Chemung, moved to substitute for the word "amended" the words "their powers increased or diminished." Carried by 61 to 30.

Mr. A. J. PARKER, of Albany, moved to amend that no consolidation of existing railroad corporations, or that may hereafter exist, shall be authorized where the aggregate capital shall exceed $15,000,000. Mr. PARKER said he felt it to be absolutely necessary to make the matter of railroad combinations beyond a certain point the subject of a constitutional prohibition, else there is much reason to fear that by impure influence brought to bear upon the Legislature, combinations may be formed such as will create a power so gigantic as to overshadow the power and strength of the State itself. Mr. OPDYKE favored the amendment, instancing the railroad history of New-Jersey as a lesson that ought not to be lost on this Convention. Mr. JAMES BROOKS was opposed to the amendment, as he believed that in thus committing ourselves irrevocably to such a principle nothing could be more detrimental to the commercial interests not only of the City of New-York but of the whole State. We now have powerful rivals for the trade of the West, and we cannot help the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia and the railroads tributary to them more than by hampering our capital while theirs remain free to consolidate against us. This he thought a very unwise matter for the Convention to meddle with. It is properly a subject for the Legislature to pass upon, and one that it should have power over from year to year.

Mr. DUGANNE supported the amendment.

Mr. LANDON, of Schenectady, and Mr. SEYMOUR, of Rensselaer, opposed it.

Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, spoke earnestly in favor of the amendment as absolutely necessary to the protection of the interests and rights of the people, and to the retention of her trade and commerce, arguing that mammoth combinations inevitably lead to monopolies, high freights and exorbitant fares.

Mr. SCHELL, of New-York, opposed the amendment as directly antagonistic to the best interests of our people, and calculated to discourage the private enterprise of our citizens. It is such legislation that is driving our capital away from home and into channels that are already powerful rivals of our own carrying trade.

The debate was continued by Messrs. JAMES BROOKS and CASSIDY, of Albany, against the amendment, and Messrs. RATHBUN, of Cayuga, and ALVORD in favor.

Mr. E. CORNING, of Albany, said he felt induced to make this remark: that after thirty years' experience in railway matters he feels bound to say that he considered the proposition contained in the amendment a wise one, and ought to be engrafted in the Constitution.

Before the question was taken 2 o'clock arrived, and the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

### Railroad Troubles in Tennessee—Political Affairs.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 16.

The Anti-Burns candidates for Directors of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, defeated by the exclusion of the votes of the Charleston and Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, have organized, and elected E. W. COLE as President. They demanded of BURNS the possession of the road, but the demand was declined, and the question now goes to the courts.

A full Radical ticket for Aldermen and Councilmen, embracing one colored man, was nominated last night.

Gov. BROWNLOW has taken possession of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and appointed F. W. SPURLING receiver. The road failed to meet their obligations to the State.

A convention to nominate a Radical candidate for Mayor meets to-morrow. Col. ALDEN will be nominated, but independent candidates will run. Col. JONES, Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad will be dropped, and E. H. EWING, Jr., elected in his place. Col. JONES will be Superintendent of the Nashville and North Western Railroad.

## THE STORM.

### Baltimore Overflowed—Great Damage to Property in the City—Railroad Travel Interrupted—Washington Submerged—Damage Elsewhere.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 16.

One of the severest rain-storms experienced in this region for several years, set in on Wednesday evening, and continued, almost without intermission, until daylight this morning. Many of the streets are flooded, the water rising to a depth of from one to two feet on the first floor of stores and dwellings, causing considerable loss and much discomfort in the lower portion of the city. The only mode of progress was by small boats. The houses of the factory people at Clipper Factory were all flooded, and the occupants had to be removed in boats. All the factories and flouring mills in and adjacent to the city are much damaged. Messrs. WOODS & CO.'s steam sugar refinery sustained a heavy loss. Travel on the Baltimore and Ohio, Western Maryland, Northern Central and Philadelphia Railroads was interrupted by the washing away of culverts, &c. On the Northern Central the down-train this morning was unable to reach the city in consequence of the engines falling into a culvert near Woodberry, where it now lies buried in the stream. In falling, the engine crushed the great water-main which supplies Mount Royal Reservoir, rendering it necessary to shut off the supply.

The Philadelphia road near the city in many places is several feet under water, and, owing to the uncertain condition of the road, the usual morning trains did not go out. The through train from New-York, due here at 3:15 A. M., fell into a culvert about fourteen miles from this city, breaking the express, baggage and mail cars, and injuring Mr. F. FORD, the express agent, Mr. H. W. FLANDREN, of New-York, Mr. L. EASTON, of Philadelphia, mail agents. The two latter were removed to the steamer *Ericsson*, to be conveyed to their respective homes. The baggage-master, Mr. ALBERT RANSOM, was also slightly hurt. No one was killed.

The damage to the Baltimore and Ohio road, it is expected, will be repaired and trains running regularly by to-morrow.

There are many rumors of loss of life in this city, but, so far, only two seem to be authentic—a white man and a boy, about 14 years of age, who were carried off by the violence of the waters.

From the reports so far received from the surrounding country the loss is immense, the whole country being inundated. The Falls Turnpike-road was in many places from five to ten feet under water. The damage to crops cannot now be estimated. It is still showery.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 16.

The violent rain-storm of the last seventy hours has ceased. The sky is still overcast, with a strong south wind.

Damage by water here is not less than $100,000. No loss of life has been reported.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16.

The storm which has just visited this city has not had its equal in violence for six or seven years past. From Wednesday evening until this morning the rain fell incessantly, and at times with most serious power, the result is that sewers, culverts, cellars, new buildings, new streets, excavations, the railway tracks, bridges, &c., have suffered incalculable damage.

At the point near the archway over New-Jersey-avenue, north of the railroad depot, Officers MCHENRY and BREWER were proceeding along about 9:12 o'clock when they heard cries of distress from the shanties situated along the edge of the creek occupied by colored persons, and, plunging down to their necks in the swelling flood, they reached the buildings and rescued a number of men, women and children, who had climbed to the tops of tables and barrels and were in great peril of being swept away. One woman was brought out who had a little child but two days old. Further up the line of the Tiber, at a lower point, a number of two story shanties were submerged to the second floor, to which the inmates resorted, and where they cried lustily for help. The officers waded and swam to their assistance, and brought out several helpless women and children, one of the women being in a very delicate condition. Five shanties in the bottom east of New-Jersey-avenue, between D and E streets, were submerged. The officers found a family in a basement where the water was three feet deep. Altogether, the officers saved five males, seven females and a number of children from the peril of suffocation in their own houses.

First-street East, between D and K streets, was an improvised river last night, as was also Seventh-street, from G-street to the Navy-yard. The people were up and on the watch, and amid the heavy fall of rain and the howling wind could be seen flickering about the lamps of the anxious householders. The damage in these localities has been very severe, as in some cases the water overflowed the parlor floors. On Fifth-street, between H and I streets, the washing away has been severe, and it is impossible for vehicles to pass along Seventh-street, from M-street to the city limits. The damage was terrible here; the street is all torn up for the purpose of laying water and gas pipes, and placing flag and curbstones. It was a good field for the fall of the heavy body of water. A number of men were engaged during the night in rescuing market wagons that came into the city by way of Seventh-street. The damage at the intersection of Seventeenth-street and the canal has been to the extent of several thousand dollars. Ten feet at the Seventeenth-street end, and twenty feet at the lock end, has been sunk in and partly washed away. Portions of the dam from four to six feet in circumference have fallen in various localities, and it is thought the damages will exceed $4,000.

The accounts from the surrounding country in regard to damage to the peach crop, and the beating down of the corn-fields are numerous, while fences, trees, and in some cases houses are reported as seriously damaged. The storm has been terrific in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, which adjoin the District of Columbia. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon but few country wagons had reached this city. The bridges over Oxen Run have been washed away, and all travel along the Good Hope road, from Silver Springs Postoffice, is interrupted. The Asylum or river road, and the Marlborough road have been completely inundated, and all travel temporarily suspended. The Tenallytown, Rockville and Bladensburg roads are all more or less damaged, as is also the Great Falls road.

Mr. MATTINGLY, agent of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, reached this city at 10 o'clock this morning on board the steamer *Georgeana*, and reports that the storm was terrible all along the line of the road from Richmond to Acquia Creek. The track from Fredericksburgh to Acquia Creek was completely submerged last night, and the train had to splash along, taking the chances of a safe track. In some cases the train was stopped while the laborers shovelled off the sand from the track, which had been washed there by the heavy rain.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a dispatch announced that the storm had abated in that locality, and that the Richmond and Fredericksburgh road is in good running order.

The non-arrival of the train this morning from Baltimore was caused by the washing away of the culvert and embankment about four miles this side of Baltimore, which tore away the track for some distance. From Ellicott's Mills to Harper's Ferry the fury of the storm was let loose, and for a while travel is impeded.

The railroad train which left New-York last night, and which was due here this morning, arrived late to-night.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 16.

The rain throughout the State ceased to-day. The Central Danville and Fredericksburgh Railroads have all sustained damage. A washing away of a portion of the Danville Road, near Powhatan Station, caused a freight train to break through, killing the fireman and badly wounding two others.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 16.

The weather is stormy and there is a heavy gale at sea.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Aug. 16.

Rain has fallen incessantly in this city for the last forty-eight hours, the depth on a level being 3.67 inches; the usual monthly average. No damage has been reported from the storm.

### National Horse Fair at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16.

The excitement at the Horse Fair to-day was at its zenith; at least 10,000 persons were inside the track. The sky was clear, and a fine breeze prevailed. The horses were all in fine condition, and the betting very lively. The premiums to-day amounted to $3,800.

There were four entries, but *Mollie Gold Dust*, not being in condition, was drawn. There was considerable jockeying on the part of the MACE brothers, and some little difficulty in starting.

At 3 o'clock the horses came to the score and started. *Brown George*, with running mate, *Honest Allen*, with running mate, and *Ethan Allen*, with running mate, contesting for the coveted prize, mile heats, best three in five. *Brown George* took the first heat in 2:28¾, *Honest Allen* the second in 2:26¼, the third in 2:23, and the fourth in 2:27¼. *Ethan Allen* was distanced during the second heat.

*Dexter* was then announced to trot a half mile under the saddle. He never looked better, but not having been under the saddle for about a year felt rank, and his rider not being in good condition was unable to hold him. He trotted a little, however, to the admiration of all, and at the speed he was making would have made his time in 1:06.

The judges declared all bets made on *Dexter* against time, off.

The next trot was for four-year olds and under, in harness, which was won by *Mollie Gold Dust* in three straight heats, in 2:49½, 2:47¾ and 2:47½.

There will be two races to-morrow, free to all horses except *Dexter*, *Ethan Allen*, *Butler*, and *Fearless*, when the greatest horse-fair and exhibition of fine stock ever held in the United States will come to a close.

### Arrest of a Defaulting Bank Teller in Wisconsin.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 16.

A young man named JOHN J. EDWARDS was arrested at Beloit, Wis., to-day, charged with defrauding the Union Savings Association in this city some months ago of $18,000. EDWARDS was teller of the bank at the time and allowed a gold broker here to overdraw his account for speculative purposes, in which it is supposed EDWARDS was interested. The bank will lose nothing, as EDWARDS' securities are responsible men.

The parties arrested at St. Joseph for complicity in the burning of the Platte River Bridge, waived an examination yesterday and were bound over to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court.

## THE WEST INDIES.

### The Cuban Cable Not Yet Recovered—A Defaulting Clerk Arrested—Suicide of a Young Married Couple.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 16.

The steamship *Liberty* arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock this morning with advices from Havana to the 12th inst.

The steamer *Emily* arrived at Havana on the 12th inst. from Key West and Punta Rosa, Florida. The *Narva* was still grappling for the cable, but owing to the prevailing storm has not succeeded in finding the lost end. The first pleasant day would enable them to accomplish the desired object.

MONS. A. LEON, who ran away from Matanzas, carrying with him $5,000 of his employer's money, was found secreted on the American steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, bound for Philadelphia, and was brought ashore and lodged in Jail. The missing money was all recovered.

A Cuban married couple, residing in the country committed suicide on the 8th inst. The cause of the act is unknown.

The St. Jago de Cuba *Journal*, of the 3d inst., speaks in glowing terms of the trials made in Antigua Island with the apparatus invented by Mr. FRYER for increasing the yield of sugar-cane into sugar. The quality is superior and the annual yield is greatly increased.

A great drouth is prevailing in the Eastern portion of the island. A great scarcity of vegetables was felt in consequence.

The American brig *Melrose* arrived at Havana on the 12th inst. from Baracoa, commanded by Capt. DRINKWATER. Her Captain and mate both died there of yellow fever.

### Indians in Texas—Arrival of Austrian Soldiers at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 16.

A telegram from Gen. GRIFFIN states that the Indians attacked Buffalo Springs, Texas, but were repulsed.

The Austrian man-of-war *Elisabeth* has arrived here with a large number of refugees. It was at first supposed she would convey them home, but it is now ascertained that they will go to New-York by a merchant steamer, as Admiral TEGETHOFF will probably need the war-vessel.

### The Contract for Rebuilding the Manassas Gap Railroad.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, Aug. 16.

The *Gazette* learns that the contract for rebuilding the Manassas Gap Railroad to Mount Jackson, in the Valley of Virginia, has been awarded to Messrs. PLACIDE and CLARKE, of Baltimore, at an estimated cost of $400,000. The contract is given out by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, the present owners.

### Registration in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Aug. 16.

One hundred and sixty-two persons were registered to-day, of whom sixty-nine were whites and ninety-three were blacks.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 16.

The number of persons registered to-day was seven hundred and sixty-two, of whom two hundred and twelve were whites and five hundred and fifty were blacks.

### Ship Virginia Ashore Near Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 16.

The ship *Virginia*, from Barcelona, in ballast, for orders, while beating in here last night during a heavy squall, went ashore on Willoughby Spit. She will be got off easily.


### Pro Bono Publico.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1867.

Official Report *of the full Board* of the Imperial Commission of the Paris Exposition of 1867, on Sewing Machines (and not of one member of the International Jury.) LEVI S. STOCKWELL, Treas.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867. IMPERIAL COMMISSION, London, July 1, 1867.

JURORS AWARD.

Gold Medal, being the Highest Award for Sewing-Machines.

DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure of advising you of this Award, as per lists just received from the Imperial Commission. Yours faithfully,

(Signed,) J. M. JOHNSON & SONS, Sole Concessionnaires.

PRINCIPAL SEWING-MACHINES, BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, &C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coöperateurs, Elias Howe, Jr., Promateur de la Machine a coudre, Elias Howe, Jr. Fabricante de Machine a coudre exposant. | WHEELER & WILSON. Machine a coudre a faire les boutonnieres. |
| TRANSLATION. Coöperators, Elias Howe, Jr. Promoters and Advancers of Sewing-Machine. Manufacturers of Sewing-Machines, Exhibitor. | TRANSLATION. Sewing-Machines to make button holes. |

SECOND PRIZES, SILVER MEDALS, there were given nine.

| | |
|---|---|
| AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE COMPANY. Machines a coudre a faire les boutonnieres. (*Sewing-Machines for making Button holes.*) | J. HUGAND. Machines a Broder a Soutacher. (*Machines for Embroidering or Braiding.*) |

And seven Sewing-Machines in the order named:

Thomas, Cosgrard, Wanzer, Weed, Florence, Barbero & Cassaude, Callebaut.

THIRD PRIZES, BRONZE MEDALS, sixteen.

Simpson, Newton Wilson, and fourteen others.

FOURTH PRIZES, or Honorable Mentions, twelve.

The Empire and Alexandra Companies, and ten others.—*Advertisement.*

### Notice to the Public.

The Howe Machine Company's Sewing-Machines were awarded a Gold Medal by the International Jury of the Paris Exposition of 1867, for the best Sewing-machines exhibited; but some of our distanced competitors at the Exposition do not take their defeat kindly, and the *absurdity, as well as falsity*, of their assertion, "*That Elias Howe, Jr., received the Gold Medal for being the original inventor merely,*" is at once evident, when we recollect that managers of fairs do not give valuable medals for inventions, *but for articles exhibited*. The Howe Sewing-machines were on exhibition at Paris, (and not Elias Howe, Jr.,) *and these* were what gave us the highest honors of the Exposition.

"The Jury on Sewing-machines, who had the task of testing and awarding prizes for excellence, unanimously decided that Mr. Howe was not only entitled to great honors as the inventor of the Sewing-machine, but that he carried off the palm as a manufacturer as well, and to him was awarded accordingly the first* of the only two Gold Medals assigned to this class."

We wish nothing but what rightfully belongs to us, and that we mean to have.

The public has no idea of the unfair means which have been used in Paris by the representatives of some of the rival companies to *defraud* us of our fairly earned honors on the merits of our Sewing-machines, of which we put on exhibition quite a number to compete with the rest of the world for the great prize.

Our President, Elias Howe, Jr., was not entered for competition, but the Sewing-machines which we manufacture were.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY. LEVI S. STOCKWELL, Treasurer, No. 699 Broadway.

*The other was given to a French machine.—*Advertisement.*

### Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT at the EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS. In addition to THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, the Emperor NAPOLEON, in person, accompanied the presentation with the decoration of THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, thereby conferring to the CHICKERING MEDAL the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

*Advertisement.*]

### Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

*this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors.* In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET, President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER, Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

**American (Waltham) Watches.** THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

**American Watches at Factory Prices.** T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

**Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma,** &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured, by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

**Summer Complaint.**

This complaint is usually a salutary effort of nature to relieve the system, and to suppress which invite head-symptoms, hydrocephalus, convulsions and death.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS and mild diet, as barley water or oatmeal gruel, are the only remedies needed and commit no mistakes.

Purge your child with these Pills and he will be safe. A Porous Plaster placed over diaphragm is of great service. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold by all druggists. Office, Brandreth House, New-York.

**A Lady of undoubted Chemical Skill** has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hair dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hairdressers and fancy goods dealers. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

**Fractional Currency of all Denominations,** in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

**Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator.**

G. B. Martin, Cashier Glenn House, Long Branch, N. J., states that DODD'S NERVINE has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, No. 399 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equaled DODD'S NERVINE."

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## MARRIED.

ROGERS—REESE.—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Aug. 15, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, M. MORTIMER ROGERS to ELIZA REESE, niece of John Wood, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

## DIED.

AMERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 15, AMELIA E., eldest daughter of Willard and Elvira L. Amerman, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, James Morrell, No. 127 Clermont-av., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BIRDSALL.—On Friday, Aug. 16, ANNA LLOYD, wife of Daniel Birdsall, and daughter of the late Gen. John Lloyd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 55 1st-place, Brooklyn.

BARNARD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, Mr. ALEXANDER C. BARNARD, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Zerubbabel Chapter No. 147, R. A. M., Lebanon Lodge No. 191, and Mosaic Lodge No. 418, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 188 Orchard-st.

COIT.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, FRANKIE STONE, youngest daughter of Augustus B. and Mary S. Coit.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., Baltic-st., eighth house east of 5th-av., Brooklyn.

COCHRAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, Mrs. JANE COCHRAN, widow of Francis Cochran, in the 87th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of her sons, A. G. and J. G. Cochran, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 489 Greenwich-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CARROLL.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, THOMAS CARROLL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

DE WITT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, BENJAMIN B. DE WITT, in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Aug. 18, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry A. Poole, White Plains, N. Y. Services at the house at 10 o'clock in the morning, at 10½ o'clock at the village M. E. Church. Cars leave 42d-st. depot at 9 o'clock in the morning.

DRAPER.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Friday morning, Aug. 16, of cholera infantum, HENRY JULIAN, infant son of Henry and Gertrude A. Draper, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 58 Park-av.

HAYS.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 15, JOSEPH M. HAYS, in his 49th year.

Funeral services this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of his sister, Mrs. Nancy Scudder, No. 38 Ferry-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 16, ARCHER, second son of Joseph and Mary Ann Lord, aged 2 months and 5 days.

McNEILY.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of Wm. McNeily, aged 22 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 279 3d-av., without further notice.

SHEPARD.—On Thursday night, Aug. 15, AGNES FAULKNER, only child of William F. and Rosa M. Shepard, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 91 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—At Plainfield, N. J., of consumption, GEORGE H., son of S. Alpheus and Jane Ann B. Smith, aged 21 years.

His brothers, S. Alpheus and Charles J., and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning next at 11 o'clock.

VAN SINDEREN.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 15, Mrs. MARY VAN SINDEREN, widow of the late Adrian Van Sinderen, in the 87th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Remsen-st., (Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's,) on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 173.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 14, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 18 East River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, no hair, no eyes, full face. Dressed as follows: Fancy calico dress, white muslin petticoat, hoop, drawers, prunella gaiters. Found on the person the following articles: Kid gloves, white embroidered handkerchief, few pennies, gold rings, pawn-ticket 18,090, Aug. 9, 1867, for ear-ring and rings, pledged at P. Ganley's, No. 67 Division-street. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.


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It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

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*From the Leipsic Gartenlaube.*

Incessantly active, notwithstanding his seventy years, THIERS has preserved the freshness, and almost the fiery impetuosity of a young man, and is to-day a most indefatigable student and worker. He will be so to his last day, similar to those durable edifices which, unhurt by wind or weather, remain a whole when overthrown by the storm. For the rest, THIERS scarcely thinks of that fatal day, and when alluding to his approaching end, as he did the other day in the Chamber, he does so under the very natural and well-grounded impulse of a noble pride; it sounded a little like the coquetry of a lady who has remained beautiful in her advanced years, and now takes pleasure in boasting of her age. As in his youth, THIERS rises every morning at 5 o'clock, and repairs immediately to his study, which, of a very large size, forms a sort of gallery, and contains five windows, four of which opens on St. George's place, and the fifth on the garden of the mansion—a garden such as now-a-days is rarely met with in Paris—with tall old trees, a splendid lawn and countless rose-buds. Roses are THIERS' favorite flowers. He remains at work until noon, when he takes a light breakfast in his study. Like all men working with their heads, he eats very little in the morning and does not smoke at all.

THIERS writes out his speeches with the greatest care, and rewrites them often—not only once, but two or three times; he learns them by heart before delivering them. For the rest, all great orators do the same thing, and it is a great mistake to suppose that they extemporize their well-polished efforts. They often do so in replying to their opponents and on occasions which render a careful preparation out of the question, but never when they deliver an argument on a great and important subject. M. THIERS causes some time to elapse between the different times when he rewrites his speeches; he writes the second speech without looking at the first draft, and the third without reading the second; and when the day draws near on which he intends to address the Chamber, he reads the three speeches, compares them with the utmost care, and then writes the fourth speech, that is to say, the one which he really delivers. To this system THIERS is indebted for the admirable clearness, the close logical chain, and the wonderful order of his arguments. His handwriting is bold and fat, and while he is at work he scatters on the floor about him the sheets which he has finished, in order to let them dry. I met PELLETAN one day at the moment when he issued from THIERS' house on St. George's-place. "THIERS is preparing some great speech," he said to me; "I just found him in the midst of a large number of wet sheets, which the fire in his fire-place was hardly able to dry." This was early in December, 1865, and the speech, upon which THIERS was at work already at that time, was his famous speech on the principles of 1789, which he delivered only on the 26th of February, 1866.

THIERS is a man who is constantly in a hurry and speaks too loud. His face and his form are by no means handsome. He is short, heavy set and of very ordinary appearance; the expression of his grimaced features remind the spectator irresistibly of the well-known Nuremberg toy-figures. If that *spirituelle* lady, Mme. DE GIRARDIN, whose sharp pen traced so many faces, called THIERS "*mirabeau mouche*" (Mirabeau,) a *sobriquet* which he never forgave her, this designation may seem hardly appropriate, for THIERS is not by any means as this little insect. Of quite another description was the rude nick-name which Marshal SOULT gave him, and which we cannot repeat here. THIERS, then, is not handsome, and as Mme. DE GIRARDIN, a good authority in such matters, observes, his bearing and his manners are very ordinary. But on watching him more closely, we are obliged to modify this opinion. He has a high, expansive forehead, lively, brilliant eyes, unfortunately concealed behind large golden spectacles, a mouth not disfigured by its slightly sarcastic expression; just let THIERS commence speaking, and you will consider him charming. His conversation, like that of all men who know a great deal, is richly interwoven with facts which his great mind knows how to enliven in the most attractive manner. An indefatigable inquirer in his youth, he knew better than any one else how to make people speak, and might have called himself, like SOCRATES, an *accoucheur* of the minds, only, after performing the operation, he took the child with him. In this manner he availed himself repeatedly of the knowledge of Gen. JOMINI while he was at work upon his history of the revolution. JOMINI, who saw through THIERS, and who was tired of being squeezed out in such a manner, had even ordered his daughter one day to deliver him by her timely intervention from the serpent's fascination enthralling him; but lo, when the daughter tried to carry out her father's instructions, JOMINI got quite angry and ordered her not to interrupt his conversation with THIERS.

THIERS learned a great deal, as if playfully, after this wise, by his insatiable thirst for knowledge, in which he was powerfully assisted by his wonderful memory. He always quotes immense numbers of figures in his financial speeches, and has always got them in his head. Let me mention here an incident which I learned only a few days ago. It was in the year 1840. The Chamber was just discussing the bill on the fortifications of Paris, and it was known that THIERS was to advocate its adoption in a long speech. A journalist, who wished to send an early report of the Minister's speech to his provincial journal, went to THIERS on the morning of the day when the speech was to be delivered. This journalist told me: "I found THIERS engaged in dressing. While he washed and shaved himself, put on his pantaloons, &c., he dictated to me from memory in half an hour a *résumé* of his speech, which it took him four hours to deliver in the Chamber; and on afterward comparing this abridgement with the speech itself, I convinced myself that he had not omitted a single argument, and that he had closely adhered to the order in which he developed his ideas in his speech."

THIERS has repeatedly been called loquacious, and his conversation has even been compared with that of a talkative old woman. The parallel is true only inasmuch as he speaks, as it were, in too great hurry, and in a tone of voice which sounds sharp and grates on the ear. For the rest, his coversation is always profound and really delightful. People like to chat with THIERS, but no one likes to quarrel with him. It is not advisable for anybody to do so. The little man, in such cases, is at once ablaze, tolerates no contradiction, and whatever may be said to him will pronounce it absurd rather than try to prove that it is so. This is no symptom of good taste, and rather confirms Mme. DE GIRARDIN's opinion, as does also the fact that THIERS, when the conversation in his *salon* does not suit him, sometimes falls asleep in his easy-chair. But, on the other hand, he accompanies to his street-door such persons as he likes.

His house on St. George's-place has nothing in common with the mansions of the rich upstarts where, in the place of genuine good taste, nothing but coarse luxury is to be met with, so that King MIDAS himself would find there nothing that might still be converted into gold. On the contrary, everything indicates the true artistic spirit for which THIERS is noted. His study contains several master pieces for which the Louvre might envy him; for instance, the bronze model of MICHAEL ANGELO's holy virgin which, if I am not mistaken, is called the Florentine, and that of LUDOVICO SFORZA's statue by LEONARDO DA VINCI, from whose hands only few, but the more valuable pieces of statuary have issued; a marble Andromeda by BENVENUTO CELLINI, which, scarcely a few inches high, is a *chef d'œuvre* of ingenious workmanship and must be examined under a microscope. Besides, THIERS possesses several very large pieces of Chinese porcelain which, by their age and beauty, rival the celebrated Etrurian vases. The figures are so artistic and graceful that Etrurian art can hardly show anything more perfect.

### An Unknown Man Throws Himself Before a Swiftly-Moving Train.

*From the Providence Journal, Aug. 14.*

As the shore line train from Boston reached Horton's Grove, near this city, Tuesday noon, at 12:18 o'clock, the engineer, on coming round a curve, saw a man walking by the side of the track some fifteen feet off, who turned and looked at the train, then started from it for an instant, then turned again and threw himself flat upon his face directly in front of the locomotive which was directly upon him. The entire train, then moving with a velocity of a mile a minute, passed over his body, crushing all semblance of humanity out of it, and leaving the fragments strewn along the track for a considerable distance. The mutilation was horrible. The breast was almost the only part of the body found entire. The head was cut off and thrown quite a distance. The shoulders, legs, arms and abdomen were literally cut to pieces, the top of the skull crushed in and the fingers strewn along by the roadside. His clothing and boots were cut to shreds. The sole of one of the boots was found in the ash-pan of the engine. The features were not badly mutilated. From what could be gathered of the tatters of his clothing, it appeared that he had worn a Kossuth hat, a light mouse-colored woolen coat checked, snuff-colored checked pants, and checked shirt. In his pockets were found nothing but two coppers, a key and a comb. Judging from appearances the man must have occupied a respectable position in life, and been something more than thirty years of age. Immediately after the affair, the train having been stopped, a brakeman was left to flag other trains, and a hand car sent back to collect the remains, which were brought down in a box to CORLISS & NIGHTINGALE's station, where an inquest was held by Coroner TUCKER, of North Providence. The jury agreed upon a verdict in accordance with the facts stated, but will meet again this noon to sign it. There were no witnesses to the killing except the engineer and fireman of the train, unless it was seen by a person, who was walking one hundred and fifty feet behind the man a short time previous, but who has not made his appearance. At the present writing, the body of the suicide has not been identified.

### Alleged Frauds on the Pay Department.

Gen. B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General, has issued the following circular:

"Information has been received at this office of recent extensive forgeries of soldiers' discharge papers, and it is rumored that large payments have been made by the officers of this Department on such fraudulent vouchers. The latter statement is not credited, because this office has received no official information of such payments, and because it is impossible to understand how any Paymaster can have been so imposed upon, unless through a culpable disregard of the standing orders of this office. The following circular order, No. 40, dated Sept. 28, 1865, nearly two years ago, is repeated for the information of all concerned:

'Paymasters are cautioned to guard carefully against attempts now extensively prevalent to pass forged discharge papers. The counterfeits are so expertly executed in all respects as to defy the closest scrutiny. It is ordered, therefore, that hereafter no payment shall be made on such papers except to the soldier himself, (when that is at all practicable,) whose identity shall be established to the satisfaction of the Paymaster, either by known third parties, or by such critical cross-examination of the claimant as may convince him of the fact. When from sickness or other cause the soldier cannot present himself, payment may be made to his attorney, upon power duly executed; but in all such cases the attorney must be known of reputable character, and must be required to indorse upon the papers written guarantees of their genuineness. Checks in all cases, whether issued to principal or attorney, should be drawn payable to the former.'

Paymasters cannot fail to understand that they are liable on their official bonds for the amount of all payments made by them on spurious vouchers. The identity required should embrace not only the fact that the claimant is the person named in the final papers, but also that he is the identical soldier so enlisted and discharged as therein set forth."

### Health of New-Orleans and the Vicinity.

*From the New-Orleans Republican, Aug. 11.*

The health of the city continues good for this season of the year. There has been little if any increase in the number of cases of yellow fever or in the aggregate mortality from other causes. As for the cholera, that dreaded disease appears to have entirely subsided; at least we hear nothing more about it. The health of the surroundings is also quite satisfactory. Algiers, for which the worthy inhabitants recently entertained serious apprehensions has been materially cleaned up and feels much better. All fears seem to have subsided on the part of our neighbors of the right bank. The little scare occasioned by the reported prevalence of epidemic yellow fever has also nearly died away, thanks to the prompt action of the Board of Health.

### Democratic Opposition to Free Schools in Indiana.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., says:

MILLIGAN, the Sons of Liberty martyr, and Hon. JNO. B. COFFROTH, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General at the last election, made speeches at a Catholic picnic, at Huntington, one day last week, in which they violently denounced the free school system as pernicious. MILLIGAN said that some years ago he was the only man in Huntington Township who cast a vote against the free school system, and he was proud of that vote. The books in vogue in the common schools are averse to Democracy, and are filled with infidelity, and no parent who is a Democrat could trust his children in a free school. They would, from the very nature of the lessons therein taught, become infused with the dogmas of puritanism and doctrines of religion inconsistent with the belief and teachings of their natural protectors.

Mr. COFFROTH announced himself as one of the pillars of the Old School Presbyterian Church, but he opposed free schools, and said he would shrink from them as he would a viper's den.

A fire-brick establishment in Reading, Penn., owned by GEORGE J. ECKERT, was burned on the morning of the 14th inst. The loss was between $10,000 and $15,000; insured for $8,400, as follows: In the Sinking Spring Mutual Fire Insurance Company, $3,000; Columbia Fire Insurance Company, $2,700; Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at York, $2,700. The fire originated in the drying kilns.


## FINANCIAL.

**Fisk & Hatch**

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

**CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.**

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

**RODMAN, FISK & CO.,**

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

**INSURANCE SCRIP.**

ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, GREAT WESTERN, COMMERCIAL, } MARINE.
WASHINGTON, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN, MARKET, } FIRE.

Wanted at No. 46 Pine-st. WM. C. GILMAN.

**FOR SALE.**

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also, a large variety of insurance and other securities, including city and county bonds, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

**LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.**

Exchange on London and Paris. Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,** NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,** AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, July 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $3,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about [illegible] per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. T. DAY, President.

V. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 23 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 24th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $2,600 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPPALLO, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, D. P. MORGAN, AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENderson County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Apply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

## FINANCIAL.

**VERMILYE & CO.,**

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 16, 1867.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81... | 110¾ | 111 | Gold... | 140¾ | 140¾ |
| Coupon, 1881... | 111¾ | 111¾ | Aug. 7.30... | 107¾ | 107⅞ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62 | 109¾ | 110 | June 7.30... | 107¾ | 107⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62. | 113¾ | 113⅞ | July 7.30... | 107¾ | 107⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64. | 109⅞ | 110¼ | Oct. C.I.N't's '64 | 118¾ | 119 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65. | 110¾ | 110⅞ | Dec. C.I.N't's '64 | 117¾ | 118¼ |
| 5-20 " new, '65. | 108¾ | 108⅞ | May C.I.N't's '65 | 117 | 117¾ |
| 5-20 " new, '67. | 108¾ | 108⅞ | Aug. C.I.N't's '65 | 116 | 116¼ |
| 10-40 Reg.... | 99¾ | 99⅞ | Sept. C.I.N't's '65 | 115¾ | 116 |
| 10-40 Coupon.... | 102¾ | 103 | Oct. C.I.N't's '65 | 115 | 115¼ |

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

**HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,**

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

**JAY COOKE & CO.**

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

First Mortgage Bonds of the

**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,**

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FOR SALE AT 90, BY

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,

AT FULL MARKET RATES.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, AUGUST 16, 1867.

**HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,**

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 38 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS,
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**

STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

EXAGGERATED RUMORS IN REFERENCE to a defalcation in this Bank being rife, to relieve the anxiety and apprehension of the Stockholders and public, I deem it my duty to state that owing to the dishonesty and collusion of the two Tellers, (who have enjoyed the confidence of the officers and Directors for a period of thirty years,) they have been enabled to defraud the Bank to an amount nearly equal to the sum of $95,000. This has been effected in a manner that no ordinary foresight of the officers could have prevented, and it is a source of sincere regret that their confidence should have been so abused.

The surplus of the Bank, upward of $450,000, will be affected to the extent of $75,000 only, the bonds of the defaulting clerks lessening the deficiency to this amount.

RICHARD BERRY, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS GIVEN FOR subscriptions to the NEW STOCK will receive their certificates by presenting them, properly indorsed, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue, Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—*Six per cent. interest* paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

## FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,

Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c.

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS, PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

## IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,

PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,

No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

## DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 129 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 13, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway,

JULY 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000
SURPLUS.......61,231

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1867.

57TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the twentieth day of August, instant.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 8, 1867.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867.......308,179
LIABLITIES.......2,072

NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1867.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store and dwelling situated on the 8th-av. near 52d-st., and near the great Boulevard-av. and the crossing of Broadway, which will make the 8th-av. a great business thoroughfare; price $18,500. Inquire of the owner, No. 417 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT OF 300 FEET on the East River, with about 25 lots, commencing on the northeast corner of 54th-st. and Avenue A, and extending northerly 300 feet. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

GILBERT & CO.'S BEEKMAN HILL real estate office, No. 963 2d-av., corner 51st-st., and No. 71 Broadway. Houses, lots and apartments to let and for sale in New-York and Brooklyn.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 131 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF AN ESTATE.—The three-story attic and basement double house, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn, with or without lots adjoining. To examine house (now unoccupied) apply at No. 191 President-st. For terms to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment double house, corner 2d-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn; lot, 34x133 feet, with brick stable on rear; immediate possession. Price, $18,500. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 872, Newark.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY.—The buildings and entire premises known as the "Padcock House." This is the most eligibly situated and best piece of property of the kind in the State for the money asked, and must be sold immediately to close an estate. For further particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 2,744 Post-office, or Messrs. BREED & SMITH, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE IMPROVED property at Newark; a handsomely finished and substantial brick house, with wing addition, containing 13 rooms; brick stable on a street in the rear; grounds 107 feet front, 238 feet deep. Inquire at Room No. 4, Custom-house, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL SWISS COTTAGE, 12 rooms, in a first-class location, in the town of Morrisania; only a few minutes from Harlem boats, 3d-av. cars and Harlem railroad; price $12,000; $1,000 cash only. Apply to W. C. DEMAREST, 157th-st. and 3d-av., Mott Haven.

$25,000.—A MODEL FARM, 200 acres, 80 minutes from New-York; stock, crops and all included; a great bargain; also, fifty other farms in New-Jersey.

J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

$7,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—RENT $750—A new French-roof house, modern improvements; fifteen minutes from ferries. Apply to A. McLEAN, Prospect-av., west of Bergen-av., near Court-house, Hudson City, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City property, three very desirable places, with the modern improvements, good neighborhood, fine river view, $25,000 to $30,000 each.

JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH the improvements, in a good neighborhood above 12th-st., east or west side of the City; price, $12,000 to $15,000. Address, with all particulars, H. McKENNA, No. 24 Duane-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, IN A healthy location in this State, not over an hour from City, a well-built, convenient house, with one to five acres of land; price must be low and terms easy. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 5,417 Post-office.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR AUGUST, second edition; every train, station, steamboat and City map. BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards, every SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway, 8 P. M.
6. No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8. No. 286 Spring, 3½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Av. C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. No. 212 Grand, 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.
16. No. 273 West 26th, 7½ P. M.
18. No. 176 East 22d, 7½ P. M.
20. No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., (in absence of the Pastor,) by Rev. B. F. MILLARD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Our Lord, southwest corner 37th-st. and 8th-av., (late of 34th-st.)—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. After evening service a collection will be taken up for the purpose of fitting up the Hall. Contributions for this object will also be received by J. H. HERRICK, Esq., corner State and Whitehall sts.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—NEAR COR. 14th-st. and 7th-av.—During the absence of the Pastor of this church, Rev. Mr. VINCENT (the well-known efficient advocate of Sunday-school instruction) will occupy the pulpit. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Strangers promptly provided with seats. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH — OLD TIME SALVATION.—Mrs. JANE DUNNING, of Binghamton, N. Y., will preach in the hall corner of 8th-av. and 18th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Lovers of earnest Christianity, seekers of religion, all are invited. Prayer and experience after the sermons.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. L. S. WEED, of the Allen-st. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—There will be Divine Service in this Church every SUNDAY in August at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEment, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MESSENGER OF GOD, SENT IN the spirit and power of Elias, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Eliakim and the Key of David.* Isa.: xxii, 22.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—CHAPEL corner of 52d-st and 3d-av., will be open for divine worship every Lord's Day this month. Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. HOLME, D. D. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. W. H. DEPUY, at 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The latter service for deaf mutes. Rev. GEORGE H. CROWE at 7½ P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH CORNER OF 5th-av. and 37th-st., will be open for Divine Service on the 18th and 25th inst., morning and afternoon. The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Prof. CHAS. AIKEN, of Princeton, N. J.

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services by Divine permission on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Instant Glory for Dying Believers.*

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESbyterian,) corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor, will be reopened for Divine Service, on SABBATH, 18th inst. Preaching by Rev. RAY PALMER at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH AND CHRIStian Mission, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., preaching by Rev. JOHN A. HEAGY, of Pennsylvania, at 3½ P. M. and 8 o'clock in the evening. All are invited to hear. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st. near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, returned Missionary from China, will preach in this church on SABBATH, Aug. 18. Services commence at 10½ A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, (Rev. JAMES B. DUNN,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCEton, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 P. M.

REV. DAVID MITCHEL WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Aug. 18.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Nearness of the Second Coming of Our Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st.; preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

## TO LET.

RARE CHANCE.—I OFFER TO RENT FOR one year, (possession immediately, if desired,) my first-class residence and furniture, all complete—a beautiful house, delightfully located in Brooklyn. Private and perfectly responsible parties only may apply in person to H. W. L., No. 143 Reade-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 38th-st., near 5th-av., having a suite of rooms on second floor will let them to a family of adults; references exchanged. Address E. T., Station G.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOS. 206 AND 208 Fulton-st.; 50 feet front. Apply to C. A. DAVISON, No. 38 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen. No. 192 Grand-st., near Mott-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 25 FEET front or over, between 26th-st. and the Park, on west side of 5th-av. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FEW UNFURnished houses and stores for first-class tenants. Address D. V. HOWELL, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN A pleasant neighborhood, from $1,500 to $2,500. Best references. P. T. & CO., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A (WIDE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone preferred) house, furnished, at $350. F. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOM, NEWLY FURnished. No. 147 West 14th-st. References.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR ladies may find pleasant rooms and board, with best facilities for the acquisition and practice of the French language, in the family of a Parisian Professor, in high standing; house in splendid location; references exchanged. Address, till Sept. 1, F. A., Bible House Station.

NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished back parlor, with board, in a private family; also two hall bedrooms; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AT No. 54 West 17th-st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR THE Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing and plenty of fruit; terms $7 per week. Address MITCHELL TERRY, Success Post-office, Suffolk County, L. I.

## HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID LOANING or trusting any one on my account; nothing paid by me unless personally contracted or authorized.

NEW-YORK CITY. WM. JOHNSTON.

## INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.

For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 28, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 222 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A Select Family Boarding School.

* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.

C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Lucerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY. A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $350 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 109 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to

A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 12, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 7, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 19TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls, her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address for one week W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 3,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 18. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 2.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 18. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

## INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL WILL REOPEN, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., ON 20TH SEPTEMBER. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIX. TWO VACANCIES.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 39th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Fall Term commencing Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange Country, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.—A FAMILY ON STATEN Island, who wish to educate their boys at home, will receive four boys under 12, to form a class; school and home combined. Address Box No. 3,223 New-York Post-office.

HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 YOUNG BOYS—ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN.—REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, (lately of Springside, Pittsfield, Mass.,) Principal. The Winter term will begin Oct. 1.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford, and will open its seventh year with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.

REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 29 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

## TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—GENTLEMAN for English and mathematics on the Hudson, and one for English and drawing; several for classics in first-class schools, convenient to City; tutor for New-Jersey family; principal for an Academy. Several ladies wanted as preceptresses, several for music, and several for music and French; one harpist, in New-England, and one harpist and guitarist, in Maryland. All who want positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form now. Demand for teachers is now brisk, and prompt application should be made, in person when possible.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A GRADUATE OF A FOREIGN UNIVERSITY, who has had considerable experience in teaching, desires employment as classical and mathematical teacher, or as private tutor. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH RESIDENT teacher near the City; none but a good practical accountant and book-keeping teacher need apply. Address, with references, BOARDING SCHOOL, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching English, French, drawing and painting, desires a situation; City preferred; references given. Address, for one month, Miss S., No. 19 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils at a moderate charge. Address S. O., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between AUGUSTA ARONSON and G. JARETZKI, under the style of A. ARONSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or by the late firm will be liquidated by G. JARETZKI, who alone has authority.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1867.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Conover sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

*Resolved*, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,

NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,

Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For further particulars apply to

DAVID WALKER, No. 414 Canal-st.
JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st.
WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 55th-st.
PETER MASTERSON, cor. 7th-av. and West 59th-st.

School Committee Board of Trustees.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

## SHIPPING.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.**

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 8, June 29, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin .... 90 00
Steerage .... 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00
Steerage .... 32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage .... $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

**THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.**

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS .... SURMONT .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE .... LEMARIE .... SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.**
**FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.**

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON .... C. H. Townsend .... Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO .... H. A. Gadsden .... Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON .... C. H. Townsend .... Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO .... H. A. Gadsden .... Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS .... $120
SECOND-CLASS .... 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage .... $130
Second Cabin Passage .... 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage .... $145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage .... $125
Second Cabin Passage .... 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TARIFA .... Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA .... Wednesday, Aug. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $100 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

**RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.**

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... WEDNESDAY .... Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 31
CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY .... Sept. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $110 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 115 | Steerage to London | 35 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 125 | Steerage to Paris | 45 |

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA.
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN .... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA .... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80 and $75; return tickets, $150, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.**—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS, No. 16 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

**STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.**—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK .... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO .... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE** trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

## SHIPPING.

**NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.**
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES .... Sept. 7
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE TO
# CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.**
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 14th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.**
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S** steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Aug. 22.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

**REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15.
During the present dull season, this line will dispatch their next ship, the fast and popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Aug. 24.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC** Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.**—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**REGULAR LINE**
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine steamship TRADEWIND, Capt. J. T. MORRILL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.
The splendid steamer TYBEE will follow on the 31st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

**LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
**FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.**
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.**
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schenectady | 1 31 | Saratoga | 1 75 |
| Fonda | 1 39 | Fort Edward | 2 45 |
| Utica | 2 45 | Whitehall | 3 20 |
| Rome | 2 76 | Rutland | 4 00 |
| Syracuse | 3 64 | Burlington | 6 00 |
| Rochester | 5 20 | North Adams | 2 00 |
| Lockport | 6 35 | St. Albans | 7 25 |
| Suspension Bridge | 6 75 | Ogdensburgh | 10 50 |
| Buffalo | 6 75 | Montreal | 9 75 |

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 209 West-st., or on board.

**SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.**
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Thursday, Aug. 15, 7 A. M. | Friday, Aug. 16, 7 A. M. |
| Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 17, 7 A. M. |
| Saturday, Aug. 17, 3:30 P. M. | Sunday, Aug. 18, 4 or 5 P. M. |
| Sunday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M. | |

**THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.**
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

**FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.**—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Friday, Aug. 16 ... 3½ P. M. | Friday, Aug. 16 ... 7 A. M. |
| Saturday, Aug. 17 ... 4 P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 17 ... 7 A. M. |
| Sunday, Aug. 18 ... 8 A. M. | Sunday, Aug. 18 ... 3½ P. M. |

**REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.**
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

**SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains** via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 18, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¾, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 6 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

**FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING** with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

**LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)**—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

## STEAMBOATS.

**NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.**

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 20 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

**MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.**—The ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. Pier EVERY DAY, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1½ P. M.

**SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.**—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-street every SUNDAY MORNING at 7¼; 24th-st., at 7½; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

**NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.**—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT.**—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily.
J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

**FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT,** Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3¼ o'clock.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

**BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR AUGUST,** second edition; every train, station, steamboat and City map. BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

**TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.**
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

**MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.**
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:20 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:20 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY,** FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

**BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR AUGUST,** second edition; every train, station, steamboat and City map. BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.**—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly, along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catharine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the southerly line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.
jy4-law6wTh* H. P. ALLEN, Referee.
The above sale is postponed to the 16th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
H. P. ALLEN, Referee.
J. C. JACKSON, Attorney. au17-law5wSat*

## EXCURSIONS.

**A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION UP THE** East River and Long Island Sound, passing all the fortifications and the islands occupied by the United States Government during the war, with other delightful scenery on the river and sound. The new and fast-sailing steamer NELLIE WHITE, Capt. SHOOK, will leave Peck-slip SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 9 A. M., for College Point, City Island, New-Rochelle and Long Island Sound as far as Captain's Island, and return, leaving New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Dinner and refreshments on board. Fare for the round trip $1.

**EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!**—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 17th, at 2½ P. M. Wednesday, 21st, at 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th, at 10 A. M. Thursday, 22d, at 11 A. M.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN**—Landing at Whitestone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

**A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM,** High Bridge and Carle's Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

**CHEAP EXCURSION TO NORTHPORT CAMP-MEETING, NORTHPORT, L. I.**—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Catharine-st., at 8 o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING—returning in the afternoon. Fare 50 cents.

**A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO UNION,** Roseville, Woodbridge, Tottensville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, leaves Barclay-st., North River, SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

## DRY GOODS.

**GREAT EXHIBITION, 1867.**
PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
37, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 37,
OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL.
SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE.
INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES.
FANCY TISSUES.
WEDDING OUTFITS.
The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.
DRESSES,
READY-MADE AND TO MEASURE.
Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

**EXHIBITORS AT THE GRAND EXPOSITION.**
As large Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
As Manufacturers of FRENCH LACE,
As Manufacturers of BRUSSELS LACE,
FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC,
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu,
Nos. 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau, PARIS,
Gratefully acknowledge the very favorable support they have invariably received from American families, and beg to inform them that they have prepared, on account of the Exposition, an immense and unrivaled assortment of INDIA CACHEMIRE SHAWLS of the choicest description, brought over by the last mails from their own Manufactories at CACHEMIRE and UMRITZIR (Punjab.)
FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC beg also to invite American Ladies to visit their invaluable stock of genuine BLACK and WHITE LACE of the most recherche patterns, being their exclusive property, and from their own Manufactories at ALENCON, CAEN, BAYEUX and BRUSSELS.
The highly respectable firm of FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC is of more than 50 years' standing, and their undisputed merit both as Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS and as Manufacturers of LACE of the finest texture, has been rewarded with Medals of the first-class at the London and Paris Exhibitions.
All goods marked in known cyphers, and no commission allowed to intermediate parties. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

**MACKENZIE'S.**—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who has the best of reference as to character and capability, a situation as thorough waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen this week after 10 o'clock, and on Monday, at No. 64 East 21st-st.; no objection to the country.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, or would assist in the chamberwork; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references furnished. Call or address, for two days, at No. 312 7th-av., corner 30th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT English woman as first-class cook; understands American and French cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPETENT and respectable young French woman as nurse and seamstress; can teach French and German, cut, fit, &c.; good testimonials; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., east side.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good cook; understands bread and biscuit baking; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., corner 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would go to either country or city. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman to cook and assist in washing, or would do general housework, in country or city; good references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, Protestant, as chambermaid; is a good needlewoman and hairdresser. Apply at No. 285½ Bowery, second floor.

**GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C.,** ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large and oldest American Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., to suit the times.

**MALES.**

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED English gardener, married, with one child; understands perfectly the vineyard, laying of grounds, flowers, vegetables, fruit and greenhouses, and gardening in every branch; good reference from his last employer; at liberty the 12th of September. Address R. T. R., Westchester Post-office, New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS BREWER BY an Englishman; eight years' experience in Canada; thoroughly understands his business, including porter, East India pale ale and malting; the highest references given. Address BREWER, Canton of Chambly, Montreal, C. E.

**WANTED**—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY an honest, industrious young man, as gardener, and will take charge of a place, a cow and horse, and make himself useful; good references. Address M. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUAUION BY A GOOD steady man as coachman and groom; has good reference from his previous employers; understands milking and would assist in gardening. Address, this week, J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or No. 19 East 18th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH coachman and groom; can furnish the best of reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to travel. Call at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and habits, a situation in some wholesale house, as outdoor clerk or otherwise. Address R. E. F., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, is competent to take charge of a gentleman's stable, where an under groom is kept, and who can drive four in hand. Apply by letter, giving address, to B. B., Box No. 146 Post-Office, with names of City references.

**WANTED**—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary $100 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

**SUGAR-REFINING.**—WANTED, A MANAGER for a sugar-refinery; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches may meet with a favorable engagement. Address L., Box No. 274½ Post-office, Montreal.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,** Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

**MARBLE MANTELS.**—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.**—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

## PROPOSALS.

**GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 2, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad material, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
3 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Braces.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands'
1 Track Gauge.
3,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
280 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boca Chica.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

**ARMY SUPPLIES.**
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New-York, Aug. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at such times and in such quantities as may be required at and for the use of this depot until May 1, 1868: Red Ash Coal, furnace and egg size.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to
Brev. Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**
GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

**RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.**
Proposals will be received at my office, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, for constructing earthwork and trestlework of two miles of railroad near the City.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.
3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts.
4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.
5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.
2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.
3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.
4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.
**ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN,** of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safety-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

**OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK** (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

**UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

## MACHINERY.

**TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.**
**LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.**
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent, 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

**PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.**
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

**FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND** boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st., corner of Thomas-st. YOUNGS & CORBEY.

## ASTROLOGY.

**165 BOWERY**—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.**
*Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.*
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, in the dazzling pantomime,
LITTLE BOY BLUE.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS' LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Another novelty, in which Mr. G. L. FOX and the PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

**WALLACK'S.**
TO-NIGHT, COMMENCING AT 8,
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LOTTA.
Brilliant artistic hit of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA
in her personations of the two characters,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
In a new four act dramatization of
DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
of that title, expressly adapted for her,
By JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
DICKENS' STORY,
BROUGHAM'S DRAMA,
LOTTA'S IMPERSONATIONS.
Incidental to the drama a graphic representation of
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

**BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.**
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS,
the beautiful and accomplished actress.
Successful production of Fulton & Maeder's
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
Original music, beautiful scenery, splendid effects and a powerful cast.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years 15 cents.

**TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.**
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET .... PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
NO CONCERT THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, AUG. 18, AT 7¾,
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

**600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.**
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys and Best Band in America.
EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

**BANVARD'S MUSEUM.**
GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
in her great personation of
DIAVOLO; OR NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

**MASON & THOMAS'**
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No 129 5th-av., New-York.
The want of an institution, affording, at moderate cost, the advantages of a thorough musical education, has decided WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS to establish a Conservatory upon the most approved and comprehensive plan.
The first session of this Art School will commence MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The courses of instruction will include every branch of music—rudimentary, theoretical and practical.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned,
MASON & THOMAS,
Conservatory Office, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.

**MR. BANVARD HAS ADOPTED MISS** KATE REIGNOLDS' NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, at his Museum, Broadway and 30th-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.**
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets: carved black-walnut suites in green reps; rosewood arm-chairs covered in green figured silk; black-walnut, marble-top centre tables; rosewood do.; painted and enameled cottage suites; rosewood bedroom suites; hair mattresses, feather mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lounges in damask and enameled cloth, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany bookcase, rosewood hall stand, gilt-frame mantel and pier mirrors, oilcloth, stair carpets, china, crockery and glassware, desks, stools, arm-chairs, &c.
ALSO, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood, 7-octave Piano, made by Mattushek; iron safe; 10,000 patent sprinklers and two carved mahogany billiard tables complete.

30,000 TO 40,000 TONS OF
**PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.**
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 14, 1867.
The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of August inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by
BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers,
30,000 to 40,000 tons of fresh mined
PITTSTON COAL,
of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton advance, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday) Aug. 17, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.: A large assortment of household furniture, viz.: Carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in satin and reps; walnut and enameled chamber suites, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, sofas, lounges, chairs and easy chairs, oak and walnut extension dining tables, buffets, wardrobes, office desks and tables, iron bedsteads, feather beds and pillows, pure curled hair mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, China and glassware. Also, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, and one full-size rosewood billiard table, marble bed, balls, cues, &c., complete; Sharpe, maker. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
**BY T. R. MINTURN,**
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 17, at 12 o'clock, within the store,
164 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing ex-brig *Fanny*, from Marseilles.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtode27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

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THIS EVENING AND EVERY NIGHT,
an original drama, in five acts, of Life and Love in these times and this vicinity, by Mr. Augustin Daly, entitled
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
Produced with new scenery, and the leading characters by Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, and with the great sensational incidents,
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT,
THE PIERS OF THE CITY and the
HUDSON RIVER BY STARLIGHT,
and
THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN.
MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

**THE FRENCH THEATRE.**
T. B. PUGH .... Lessee and Manager.
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
In her great Classic and Historic role,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND
which has been invariably pronounced by the Press and the public,
WHEREVER SHE HAS YET APPEARED
in this character, to be the
MOST DECIDED TRAGIC SUCCESS.
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1867,
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(formerly Miss DAVENPORT,)
will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE
IN NEW-YORK, AS
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
in an adaptation made
ESPECIALLY FOR HER,
and under her own supervision, from the
GRAND ITALIAN TRAGEDY
of the same name originally written by the great Italian dramatist, Signor GIACOMETTI.
This drama, which is peculiarly novel and original in its construction, will necessarily be remembered by a large portion of the public as having afforded the EMINENT TRAGEDIENNE, MADAME RISTORI, the means of making her
MOST DECIDED AND UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
with the American public.
It was consequently with the view of rendering this tragedy more generally, as well as more readily appreciable by the large number of
AMERICAN LOVERS OF THE DRAMA,
and for the purpose of adding another
POWERFUL AND DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER
to her already large repertoire, that Mrs. F. W. LANDER first conceived the idea which has recently been carried out, of adapting the character of
QUEEN ELIZABETH
TO THE AMERICAN STAGE.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of admission | 75 cents |
| Reserved Orchestra seats | $1 50 |
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| Seats in Family Circle | 50 cents. |

The sale of reserved seats will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, at Chickering's piano warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, and at the French Theatre.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
The curtain will rise precisely at 8 o'clock.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
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NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
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GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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THE FLORENCES AND CASTE AT BOTH.
MATINEE at 1½. SECOND GRAND FLORENCE and "CASTE." MATINEE. | EVENING, at 7¾. "CASTE," THE GREAT COMEDY, with the FLORENCES.

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IRELAND AS IT WAS.
MONDAY EVENING—MISS LEO HUDSON.

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## SECRET HISTORY OF FORT SUMTER.

(Continued from First Page.)

the letter. This was immediately given, and on the morning of the 21st Mr. TRESCOTT received the missive back from Mr. BUCHANAN. The motive for this action on the part of Mr. TRESCOTT and Gens. BONHAM and MCQUEEN would be left in obscurity were it not for a letter of the former to Gov. PICKENS, explaining fully the reasons that prompted them. This letter, which is dated "Washington, Dec. 21," lets at the same time a stream of light into the recesses of BUCHANAN'S mind. It is too long for insertion here; but I may epitomize it.

It tells Gov. PICKENS that the withdrawal of the letter was "most opportune."

That President BUCHANAN had removed Col. GARDINER, (the predecessor of Major ANDERSON,) from command at Fort Moultrie, "for carrying ammunition from the arsenal at Charleston."

That BUCHANAN had *refused to send reinforcements to the garrison there.*" That he had "accepted the resignation of the oldest, most eminent, and highest member of his Cabinet, [Gen. CASS,] *rather than consent to send additional force.*"

That the writer felt assured that "*at the moment,* BUCHANAN could not have gone to the extent of action you desired, [to wit, the giving up of Fort Sumter,] and that *if forced* to answer the letter *then*, he would have taken such ground as would have prevented his even approaching it hereafter."

That the writer was perfectly satisfied "the status of the garrison would not be disturbed."

That the withdrawal of the letter "was a great relief to the President, who is most earnestly anxious to avoid an issue with the State or its authorities, and I think *has encouraged his disposition to go as far as he can in this matter.*"

In other words the secessionists in Washington were perfectly sure, from these manifestations of BUCHANAN'S "disposition," that he was essentially on their side. He must be coddled for a while longer, for it would not do to drive him to the wall by a categorical demand at a time when the Press and the people were watching his action, and Congress was thinking about instituting an investigation into his conduct.

Now, what is strange about this letter and the transactions that grew out of it is that in Mr. BUCHANAN'S history of his "Administration on the Eve of the War," *no mention whatever is made of it.* It is true the letter was withdrawn without any copy having been made. But did the contents so entirely escape Mr. BUCHANAN'S memory? Did an event so important as the formal demand on the part of the Governor of South Carolina for the surrender of Fort Sumter make no impression on his mind? And could he not have procured a copy of the letter after the close of the war? True, its withdrawal took it off the official record; but did it undo its immense moral significance as a revelation of the temper of the authorities of South Carolina? Are we to seek an explanation of this convenient silence in the fact that had its contents been recited by Mr. BUCHANAN it would have been impossible for him to profess as he constantly does, up to his interview with the South Carolina Commissioners on the 28th of December, an utter ignorance of the purposes of the people of that State and an entire incredulity as to their hostile designs? Would he have been able to say, as he does in his book, that "it was difficult to imagine that South Carolina would be guilty of the base perfidy of attacking any of these forts and that she had *always strenuously denied that such was her intention,*" when he knew that the Governor of that State had demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter and had enforced his demand by the statement that such was the excitement of the masses of the people that "if something of the kind be not done he [the Governor] *would not answer for the consequences?*"

No! These are "damned spots" that must "out" of the old man's memory, and out, if possible, from the book of history.

There is another point that is worthy of note in the letter of Mr. TRESCOTT. It states, referring to the withdrawal of Gen. CASS from the Cabinet, that BUCHANAN "had accepted the resignation of the oldest, most eminent and highest member of his Cabinet, *rather than consent to send additional force*" to the forts in Charleston Harbor. On this same subject BUCHANAN says in his book: "Of this resignation and the circumstances preceding and following it we forbear to speak." What a generous forbearance!

### III.

We now come to another stage of the history that was being made in Charleston Harbor. On Christmas night, Major ANDERSON suddenly "disturbed the *status*" by removing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter—an act which Mr. BUCHANAN avows "filled him with astonishment and regret." The documents in my possession embrace a series of interesting orders and reports covering the military steps taken by the authorities of South Carolina for the occupation of the other forts in the harbor, as well as the operations for the reduction of Fort Sumter.

In an order dated Charleston, Dec. 27, Gov. PICKENS commands one Col. PETTIGREW to assemble the "Washington Light Infantry and the Meagher Guards" at the Citadel, and take measures for occupying Castle Pinckney. On the same day he orders Lieut.-Col. DE SAUSSURE, with 200 men, to take possession of Sullivan's Island. He adds: "You are to act with the greatest discretion and prudence, and to let it be known that you take possession in the name of the Governor of South Carolina, and *in consequence of the extraordinary movements executed last night in relation to Fort Moultrie*"—which of course was ANDERSON'S withdrawal and occupation of Fort Sumter. Two days afterward, "all the heavy guns toward Fort Sumter" are "to be put in the best condition, with full supply of ammunition—the fort to be defended to the last extremity." Then, on the 1st of January, 1861, "Maj.-Gen. SCHNIERLE, Second Division South Carolina Militia," (imagine what an immense creature he must have been!) is ordered to take command of all the forts and works, and he is directed to "call into requisition and council the valuable aid and coöperation of Brigadier-Gen. SIMONS," who must also have been a second god of war.

Thus far all had been well, but SIMONS suddenly recalcitrated. He had been spying round to see what PICKENS' plan of defence and offence was, and came to the conclusion that it was all wrong, and on this same 1st of January sends to the Governor a report the reverse of complimentary to that personage's strategic acumen. He "cannot sacrifice to matter of etiquette questions and issues of such momentous importance as now surround us." And he then proceeds to make mince-meat of the Governor's dispositions. Are not the lines of communication, your Excellency,—"those lines of communication which are the prime considerations of a General,—directly within the range and effective power of Fort Sumter? Is not Fort Moultrie wholly untenable? And even if our people should retire to the sand-hills, what is to be expected of an unequal contest between disciplined veteran troops and raw militia who never saw battle?" As for Fort Johnson, "a few shells from the enemy at Fort Sumter will compel us to retire from our position," and Morris Island Battery is not yet done. The conclusion of the whole matter, your Excellency, is this: "I feel it my duty, under all the circumstances abovementioned, to express my conviction of the *inexpediency of commencing actual hostilities on our side,* [that's what you had been proposing, is it, Mr. PICKENS?] in our present wholly unprepared state [illegible] undisciplined troops," &c. "Deferentially and with great diffidence, I recommend that a skilled and educated military man be selected for Major-General-in-Chief [which was rough both on PICKENS and the excellent SCHNIERLE,] and that you lay matters before a council of war." Moreover SIMONS reinforces his conclusions by the indorsement of the "Board of Ordnance." But PICKENS, assuming the attitude of Lochiel when he says: "False Wizard, avaunt," rejoins: "The 'conclusions' of that report I consider would be to order the troops from Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island and Pinckney, and to abandon the attempt to keep out reinforcements, and, in fact, to yield without a struggle every point, and thus break down the spirit of our people and cover our cause with imbecility and probable ruin. *I shall do no such thing nor shall I yield to any council of war,*" &c. And to SIMONS this:

"HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 2, 1861.

SIR:—Your extraordinary report I received last night, and have only to say that I do not pretend that the orders and disposition of the forces in Charleston Harbor are at all perfect or beyond the criticism of military rule. But, in the first place, there was when I came to the city, *a distinct pledge of faith between the Government at Washington* [Take note of this Mr. BUCHANAN] *and those who had a right to speak for South Carolina, that everything in the harbor and all the forts should remain precisely as they then were, and that there should be no increase of force or any reinforcements sent from abroad until our Commissioners presented themselves at Washington and made regular negotiation for the forts.* I acted with confidence upon this pledge. Suddenly we were surprised, from the step taken by Major ANDERSON, *now acknowledged and proclaimed by the late Secretary of War* [FLOYD, namely,] *to be in open violation of the faith of the Government.* He abandoned Fort Moultrie and burnt and spiked the guns, and the first report was that he destroyed Fort Moultrie. He transferred the garrison to Fort Sumter, which, of course, was the strong and commanding position. I had thus suddenly to take immediate steps to try and prevent the further destruction of public property, and with this view I ordered the occupation of Sullivan's Island, but not to occupy Fort Moultrie unless it could be done without too much loss, and to reconnoitre and ascertain if there were mines as reported. They found none, and to put out the fire and prevent further destruction they occupied the fort. And the same grounds were taken as to Castle Pinckney.

[Then follows a detailed justification of his military measures.]

It was well known and sadly felt, as you state, that our troops were raw and inexperienced; but, under all the circumstances, I had no alternative left but to do what has been done. And if we are to occupy no place because our troops are raw and inexperienced, then we will have to abandon the State for the same reason, if forces that are regular are ordered to invade it. We calculated that if we were weak so were our enemies, to a certain extent. Their regular force is not strong enough to admit of immediate division or transfer. They would be compelled to call for volunteers also, in the progress of events, and, with the feeling in the country, there would be no great difficulty in this operation. The question was not whether we could maintain our position in Charleston Harbor, with the certainty of assistance and reinforcements being thrown in immediately, but whether in the present peculiar state of the country, and with a weak garrison as to numbers, who are incapable of being divided, or any detachment being sent from it to occupy any post their guns might drive us from—whether, under all these circumstances, we were capable of maintaining our position for the present, so as to *prevent reinforcements,* and to sustain the direct and urgent request from our Commissioners at Washington, hoping that every day might change events, so as to enable us to protect the State in the attitude she has assumed of immediate *independence.*

F. W. PICKENS."

After this matters seem to have worked more smoothly, for SCHNIERLE is suddenly reported unwell, and SIMONS, who had urged the importance of "a skilled and educated military man," was himself put in command, which probably satisfied him. Then, on the 9th of January, we have an order from PICKENS, commanding Col. GWYNN, WHITE and TRAPIER, Engineers, and Col. MANIGAULT, Ordnance Officer, to "come together immediately and consider and report the most favorable plan *for operating upon Fort Sumter, so as to reduce that fortress, by batteries or other means in our possession.*" On the 10th these officers reply, submitting a plan, from which I may make an extract:

"We are unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that—discarding all other methods of attack upon that fortress, (whether by surprise, by open assault, or by stratagem,) as uncertain in their results, and as, even if successful, involving probably much sacrifice of life—our dependence and sole reliance must be upon batteries of heavy ordnance, at least until a deep impression has been made upon the garrison, in its *morale* as well as in its *physique,* by an incessant bombardment and cannonade of many hours' duration. When this impression shall have been made, and a demand for a surrender refused, we are of opinion that, with its battlements mutilated, its embrasures beaten in and its garrison weakened by casualties and disheartened by surrounding circumstances, this strong fortress would fall with comparative ease before an assaulting party."

This is followed up by details as to the batteries required and their armament. I do not find in these documents any further details regarding the erection of the batteries for the reduction of Fort Sumter; but it is presumable that they went on essentially as here indicated; for when BEAUREGARD, early in the month of March, went to Charleston to take command, he found them in a state of readiness.

### IV.

In the midst of these affairs an episode occurs—the firing on the *Star of the West,* which, on the 9th of January, endeavored to approach Fort Sumter with reinforcements and supplies. This act called out a letter from Major ANDERSON to Gov. PICKENS, in which he tells him that "as he has not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the Government of the United States, he cannot but think this hostile act was committed without the Governor's sanction or authority," and notifies him that if not disclaimed he will "regard it as an act of war and not permit any vessels to pass within range of the fort"—which was a good bit of true soldier-talk.

From PICKENS this drew forth a long reply under the same date. In it he tells Major ANDERSON that his letter "plainly shows that he has not been fully informed by *his* Government of the precise relations which now exist between it and the State of South Carolina; that the State had resumed all the power it had delegated to the United States under the compact known as the" &c.—in a word that she had *seceded.* Even before the secession the President had understood that sending any reinforcements to the troops in Charleston harbor "would be regarded as an act of hostility." And if so, how much more flagrant now that she had dissolved her connection, &c., &c. He then continues:

"The attempt to reinforce the troops now at Fort Sumter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of this State cannot be regarded by the authorities of this State as indicative of any other purpose than the coercion of the State by the armed force of the Government. To repel such an attempt is too plainly its duty to allow it to be discussed. * * * Under these circumstances the *Star of the West,* it is understood, this morning, attempted to enter this harbor with troops on board; and having been notified that she could not enter, was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me. In regard to your threat in regard to vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary to say, that you must judge of your responsibilities. Your position in this harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State. And while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct which you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose of your Government than that of imposing upon this State the condition of a conquered province."

In what way the Governor's logic may have operated on the judgment of Major ANDERSON does not appear; but he certainly lowered his tone, and replied on the same day that he had resolved to defer the course indicated in his note, and "*refer the whole matter to his Government,*" and that for this purpose he had sent Lieut. TALBOT to Washington.

This seems to have opened up a new possibility to the Governor, for two days afterward, Jan. 11, I find a letter to ANDERSON, in which PICKENS tells him: "I have thought proper, under all the circumstances of the peculiar state of public affairs in the country at present, to appoint Hon. A. G. MAGRATH and Gen. D. F. JAMISON, both members of the Executive Council, and of the highest position in the State, to present to you considerations of the gravest public character, and of the deepest interest to all who deprecate the improper waste of life, *to induce the delivery of Fort Sumter to the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina,* with a pledge on its part to account for such public property as is under your charge."

Major ANDERSON, on the same day rejoined, "deeply regretting that the Governor had made a demand on him with which he could not comply," and suggesting that his Excellency should "refer the matter to Washington," a proposition which was promptly accepted by the Governor, who deputed, as his ambassador, Hon. I. W. HAYNE, Attorney-General of South Carolina, while Major ANDERSON sent on his deputy, Lieut. J. NORMAN HALL. These gentlemen arrived in Washington on the 13th of January. "Thus, greatly to the surprise of the President," says BUCHANAN, "had a truce or suspension of arms been concluded between Major ANDERSON and Gov. PICKENS, to continue, from its very nature, until he should again decide against the surrender of Fort Sumter."

Mr. BUCHANAN has reproduced in his volume the letter from Gov. PICKENS demanding the delivery of Fort Sumter; but he does not give, nor probably did he see, the letter of instructions borne by Mr. HAYNE. This letter is dated "Executive Office, State Department, Jan. 12, 1861," and is signed by A. G. MAGRATH. It is long and elaborate, too much so for reproduction here. I may, however, give an extract or two:

"You are now instructed to proceed to Washington, and there, in the name of the Government of the State of South Carolina, inquire of the President of the United States whether it was by his order that troops of the United States were sent into the harbor of Charleston to reinforce Fort Sumter. If he avows that order, you will then inquire whether he asserts a right to introduce troops of the United States within the limits of this State, to occupy Fort Sumter; and you will, in case of his avowal, inform him that neither will be permitted, and either will be regarded as his declaration of war against the State of South Carolina. * * * The possession cannot become now a matter of discussion or negotiation. You will, therefore, require from the President of the United States a positive and distinct answer to your demand for the delivery of the fort. And you are further authorized to give the pledge of the State to adjust all matters which may be and are, in their nature, susceptible of valuation in money, in the manner most usual, and upon the principles of equity and justice always recognized by *independent nations,* for the ascertainment of their rights and obligations in such matters."

Col. HAYNE, on his arrival at Washington, called upon the President and stated that he would present the letter from Gov. PICKENS on the following day, Jan. 15. He did not, however, do so, nor did he present it till the 31st—a delay, the reason of which is correctly stated by Mr. BUCHANAN, and which, he says, "constitutes a curious portion of our narrative." It seems that the Senators from the Cotton States yet in Congress fancied—they knew best what ground they had for so doing—that through their influence they could persuade BUCHANAN not to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter, provided Gov. PICKENS would stipulate not to attack it. So they united in a letter, which is among the documents before me, and which is signed by Wigfall, Hemphill, Youlee, Mallory, Jeff. Davis, C. C. Clay, Jr., Fitzpatrick, Iverson, Slidell and Benjamin, to Col. HAYNE, asking him to defer the delivery of PICKENS' letter to the President. Col. HAYNE assented to this, and the Senators began plying the President; but there was now some backbone in the Cabinet—HOLT was in the War Office—and when finally the letter was presented on the 31st of January, it was met with a response that closed negotiations on that line.

### V.

A hiatus now occurs in the documents, and it lasts to the close of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration. The thread of events is next resumed under Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, in a curious document by Gov. PICKENS, entitled "Secret Cabinet History in Reference to Fort Sumter." It is dated "State of South Carolina, Headquarters, Aug. 3, 1861." It is very long, so I shall merely make an extract:

"I know the fact from Mr. LINCOLN'S intimate friend and accredited agent, Mr. LAMON, that the President of the United States professed a desire to evacuate Fort Sumter, and he (Mr. LAMON) actually wrote me, after his return to Washington, that he would be back in a few days to aid in that purpose. Major ANDERSON was induced to expect the same thing, as his notes to me prove. I know the fact that Mr. FOX, of the United States Navy, after obtaining permission from me, upon the express guarantee of a former gallant associate in the navy, to visit Major ANDERSON for 'pacific purposes,' planned the pretended attempt to relieve and reinforce the garrison by a fleet, and that Major ANDERSON protested against it. I now believe that it was all a scheme, and that FOX'S disgraceful expedition was gotten up in concert with Mr. LINCOLN, merely to delude the Northern public into the belief that they intended to sustain and protect Major ANDERSON, when in fact they decided to do no such thing, and acted with the deliberate intention to let the garrison perish, that they might thereby excite the North and rouse them to unite in this unholy and unnatural war, by which the desperate and profligate leaders of an infuriated and lawless party might gratify their vengeance and lust of power over the ruins of their country, and amid the blind passions of a maddened people."

Here is a scrap that may be of interest. It is a memorandum communicated by Mr. CHEW, of the State Department, to the authorities of South Carolina on the 8th of April, 1861:

"I am directed by the President of the United States to notify you to expect an attempt will be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions only, and that if such attempt be not resisted, no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition will be made without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort."

This bears the following indorsement:

"The above was communicated to us on the evening of the 8th of April, by ROBERT S. CHEW, of the State Department in Washington, and Capt. TALBOT stated that it was from the President of the United States, as did Mr. CHEW, and was delivered to him on the 6th instant at Washington; and this was read in their presence and admitted.

F. W. PICKENS,
G. T. BEAUREGARD."

It is stated in the extract I have given from Gov. PICKENS' "Secret Cabinet History" that Major ANDERSON had "protested against" FOX'S plan. This is true, as appears from a letter of Major ANDERSON to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, a copy of which is in my possession. The letter is dated April 8, and is of great interest and importance in the history of these transactions, but the narrative of subsequent events I shall reserve for another letter.

LIBRA.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

### Base Ball—Charter Oak of Hartford vs. Excelsior of Brooklyn.

A social game was played between these clubs at the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, which resulted in the signal defeat of the Charter Oaks by a score of 52 to 4. The Excelsiors introduced their new nine on this occasion, which includes the names of three or four very fine players from the Franklin Club, of Brooklyn, who hold the junior championship. The game was arranged on very short notice, and as the new players have been members of the Excelsior Club but a short time, the matter was explained to the strangers, and no trophy was lost by them. The game was an excellent display of fielding and batting for the Excelsiors, while the Charter Oaks did the best they could against so strong a nine. They visit New-York to give their club practice previous to contending for the championship of Connecticut with the New-Britain Club, who lately defeated the Pequot Club, of New-London. The Hartford Club return home to-day. We append a score of the game:

| EXCELSIOR. | Outs. | Runs. | CHARTER OAK. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clyne, c. f. | 3 | 7 | Ashdown, 2d b. | 2 | 2 |
| Tracy, r. f. | 3 | 6 | Bunce, 3d b. | 3 | 0 |
| Hall, l. f. | 3 | 6 | Latta, p. | 3 | 1 |
| Jewell, c. | 2 | 8 | Dyer, 1st b. | 3 | 0 |
| Forker, 1st b. | 3 | 5 | Reynolds, s. s. | 4 | 0 |
| Cummings, p. | 2 | 7 | Fitzgibbons, r. f. | 3 | 0 |
| O'Donnell, 3d b. | 3 | 5 | Kelly, c. | 3 | 1 |
| Lemon, s. s. | 3 | 4 | Bacon, l. f. | 4 | 0 |
| Flanly, 2d b. | 5 | 3 | Perry, c. f. | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 27 | 52 | Total | 27 | 4 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excelsior | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 1 | —52 |
| Charter Oak | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | — 4 |

Fly catches—Excelsior, 14; Charter Oak, 11.
Umpire—Mr. McCrea, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Duval and Hudson.
Time of game, 2 hours and 15 minutes.

### Cricket.

A match will be played on the St. George's Ground at Hoboken on Monday and Tuesday next, 19th and 20th inst., between the first Elevens of the Boston and St. George Clubs. Wickets pitched at 11 A. M. precisely.

### Rebel Generals at the Stock Exchange.

Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING, formerly President of the Stock Exchange, yesterday undertook the ungracious task of introducing at that Board those notable patriots, Gens. BEAUREGARD and MAGRUDER. They were received very coldly, and staid but a short time. As they departed, many of those present, unable to sustain themselves, hissed them, and after they were gone one of the members arose and made some remarks reflecting upon the conduct of Mr. CUTTING, in whom it was deemed very unbecoming to introduce those persons there. It was all the affair of a moment, and the usual routine of business was immediately resumed.

### Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board met yesterday morning and adopted the following:

*Resolved,* That the following-named Inspectors be required to report to ISAAC HARVEY, Revenue Inspector, in charge of tobacco and cigars, within three days from date, or they will be recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for dismissal:

Thirty-second District, Chamberlain and Baldwin; Fourth, G. W. Williams and D. R. Davis; Sixth, Jenger; Seventh, Kuntz; Tenth, Phillip Bender; First, names unknown; Third, —— Bacchus.

The following seizures are reported:

[illegible] BINGHAMAN'S tobacco factory, Nos. 510 and 512 West Thirty-fourth-street, seized for selling tobacco with counterfeit inspection marks, and keeping no books. Seized by ISAAC HARVEY, Revenue Inspector.

Three barrels smoking tobacco found at No. 246 East Eleventh-street, and 28 barrels smoking tobacco at No. 314 East Eighth-street. Both lots seized for want of inspection mark, by ISAAC HARVEY, Revenue Inspector.

Twenty-two barrels of spirits seized at Erie Railroad Company's pier, for having no serial marks on barrels, also because purporting to come from class "F" warehouse, by T. J. CONNELLY and THOMAS BARRON, Revenue Inspectors.

45,800 cigars found at JOHN BURLINGHOCH'S, No. 304 East Second-street, seized for violation of section No. 93 of Internal Revenue Laws, also for having made false returns; seized by B. HERR, Revenue Inspector.

[illegible], BROS. & CO.'S store and contents seized for buying tobacco, knowing that the special tax on the same had not been paid, and also for having tobacco in their possession bearing a counterfeit inspection mark. Seized by Mr. HARVEY.

### Award of Contracts.

Bids were opened yesterday in the Croton Aqueduct Department for furnishing stop-cocks and fire-hydrants. The award of contract was made to Mr. MOSES MERN, agent of the estate of SAMUEL P. AYRES, deceased, for the following supplies:

Ten 20-inch stop-cocks, $9 each.
Twenty-five 12-inch, $72 each.
Seventy-five 6-inch, $36 each.
Twenty-five 4-inch, $24 each.
Fifteen fire hydrants, (Ayres' patent,) No. 1, $28 each.
Twenty No. 2, $27 50 each.
Forty No. 3, $27 each.

### Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the mall to-day, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

Salutatory—Park March.
1. Overture—"Allessandro Stradella" ........ Flotow
2. Song—Oft in the Stilly Night.
3. Wilduer March ........ Jeschko

PART II.
4.—March Carnival ........ Costa
5. Overture—Zampa ........ Herold
6. Waltz—Die Easten Cunen ........ Strauss
7. Grand Selection from La Sonnambula ........ Bellini

PART III.
8. Fritsch Fratsch Polka ........ Strauss
9. St. Pats Quadrille ........ Laurient
10. Scena Et Aria from Don Sebastian ........ Donizetti
11. Galop Wildfang ........ Faust

Finale—Home Thoughts.

## POLICE COURTS.

### THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

PICKPOCKETS.

GEORGE IRONSIDES was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday on a charge of having picked the pocket of THOMAS BARRETT, of No. 141 Washington-street, when the sum of $90 was stolen by him. The prisoner freely confessed his guilt, and was remanded for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The money was not recovered.

HARRISON SUTTON was also arraigned on a similar charge, he having, as is alleged, stolen $15 in United States Treasury notes from the vest pocket of JOHN PATTERSON, as they were standing together on the corner of Frankfort and William streets, on Thursday afternoon. The prisoner denied his guilt, but he was nevertheless committed for trial in default of bail.

A THIEF AND A RECEIVER.

As WAIT J. WILLARD, proprietor of an oyster-saloon at No. 532 Broadway, had reason to suspect an employe, named MARY CONNERS, of repeated thefts of knives, forks, spoons and other articles, he caused her arrest on Thursday by Officer GAVACAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who had the woman searched. MARY had an ingenious apparatus of stays and shoulder-braces on her person, by which means two large pockets were easily sustained under her hoop-skirt. These receptacles were found full of tumblers, cups and other articles of table-ware. Subsequently some more of the plunder was found in the possession of Mrs. ANN RUSSELL, with whom MARY resided, at No. 14 Mulberry-street. Mrs. RUSSELL was also arrested, and the precious pair were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday. Mrs. RUSSELL denied the charge of receiving stolen goods, saying that she had purchased the goods and had them in her possession for over five years. Both women were held for trial at the General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail each.

DISHONEST MATE.

HENRY E. BREMOND, mate of the steamer *Virgil,* lying at the foot of Canal-street, North River, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of WM. J. BURGIL, of No. 88 Liberty-street, who accused him of having stolen the steamer's hawser, valued at $200. When arraigned before the Court, the complainant made an affidavit that the prisoner had been seen offering the hawser for sale at junkshops in the Fifth Ward. BREMOND was fully committed for trial in default of bail. Several thousands of dollars worth of goods and property have been stolen from this steamer as already reported, and the supposition is that the prisoner had a hand in the same. He is 34 years of age, and a native of Norfolk, Va.

GIFT JEWELRY.

DAVID STEPHENS who is the alleged proprietor of a gift jewelry store at No. 101 South-st., was arrested yesterday by Officer CAREVELIN of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having swindled GEO. L. LAWLIS, of the town of Phipsburg, Me., out of $10 by means of tickets and other paraphernalia. The prisoner was held for trial and admitted to bail while the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

JOHN GLOSTER, PETER MCEVOY and MARK TRINONS, all boys aged 6 and 8 years, were arrested yesterday by Officer MARTINETT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of plumber's brass work and faucets, valued at $14, the property of PATRICK H. FINNEGAN, of No. 252 Division-street. As the boys confessed their guilt they were remanded for trial at the Special Sessions. ELIZA BRENNAN, of No. 246 Mulberry-street, was implicated by them as the receiver of the greater portion of their plunder, she having given them the insignificant sum of fifteen cents therefor. Despite her protestations of innocence ELIZA was fully committed for trial at the same Court. She is a native of Ireland, and 31 years of age.

AN OLD CASE.

On Tuesday last a saloon bar-keeper named CHAS. DIETRICK, was assaulted at his place, No. 8 Duane-street, by DENNIS SULLIVAN, JAMES O'NEIL, and LUKE KENIGAN, who broke chairs and table, and with these improvised weapons, it is alleged, beat DIETRICK in a brutal manner, causing dangerous injuries. The accused were locked up to await the result of the wounds received by their victim, and he yesterday appeared in Court and preferred the customary complaint. All three of the prisoners were fully committed for trial in default of bail. They all denied the charge. It will be remembered that Mrs. BARBARA LIEDERER, the proprietress, made an additional complaint against the prisoners for an assault at that time.

### JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

On the morning of the 16th CHARLES LYNCH, who lives at No. 498 Greenwich-street, was lying in bed asleep, and JANE CAVANAUGH, who boards in the same house, going down stairs, happened to notice a strange man in LYNCH'S room in the act of rifling the pockets of a vest that was hanging on the wall. She cried out to LYNCH that he was being robbed; the springing of LYNCH from the bed, the rush of the intruder from the room, and his interception by JANE in the hallway were simultaneous results of her alarm. The man gave the name of WM. WELSH, and being arraigned before the Court was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions, notwithstanding his denial of his guilt.

SOMEWHAT COOL.

PATRICK NEVILLE, No. 328 West Twenty-eighth-street, on the 13th inst. went into an oyster-saloon, and, having partaken of some refreshments, went up to the counter to pay his bill. While doing so he laid his pocket-book, containing $144, on the counter, when a man standing by, named JOSEPH HYLAND, deliberately picked it up, and despite the expostulations of NEVILLE, walked off with it. Being afterward apprehended and brought before the Court, HYLAND stated his age as 29 years, his residence No. 339 West Houston-street, and stoutly denied his guilt, but was committed in default of $500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

### ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A BURGLARY.

Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, Officer JARBOE, of the Seventh Precinct, came upon three men in the act of committing a burglary upon the store at the corner of Jefferson and Henry streets. Taking them into custody, they gave the names of WILLIAM LLOYD, 19 years of age, residing at No. 394 Cherry-street; PATRICK WALSH, 18 years of age, living at No. 385 Water-street, both pressmen in an oil factory; and JOHN WILSON, 18 years of age, living at No. 387 Cherry-street, and having no occupation. Upon the person of WILSON was found a jimmy, and FREDERICK BROCKER, No. 374 Cherry-street, coming and making complaint that a burglary had been committed upon his premises during the same night by prying off the shutter, the jimmy was tried upon the marks on the shutter, and found to be a perfect fit. The prisoners being further searched, upon the person of LLOYD was found a package of [illegible] which BROCKER identified as his property. The prisoners were thereupon committed in default of bail to answer at the General Sessions.

### YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

TWO SIDES.

Some days ago, three men named MANGEN, BURA and KEPLER hired a boat valued at $30 from DAVID H. QUINN, No. 94 West Fortieth-street, and as they did not return it, they were arrested on the charge of having stolen it. Their explanation was that while sailing in the North River they had been run down by a steamer, the boat lost, and they taken on board the steamer, and carried to Newburgh. The case was continued to allow them time to bring proofs sustaining their statement.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—At 4:30 o'clock, yesterday, a little girl, two years of age, named MARY MEAD, was run over by a wagon in charge of HENRY ACKERMAN, on the corner of West Tenth-street and Greenwich-avenue, and slightly injured. No blame was attached to the driver and he was not arrested....At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon RICHARD CASTRER, a ship caulker, while at work at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River, had a bucket of boiling pitch overturned upon him, scalding him about the head and shoulders very severely. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....An old German woman, named ELIZA GREEN, aged 70 years, while puchasing meat at No. 322 Seventh-avenue, fell to the floor and fractured her thigh. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it being alleged that the butcher, GEORGE PASSEY, had pushed her, he was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIL.—The United States steamer *Virgil,* which arrived from New-Orleans last week, anchored in the North River off Pier No. 44, and there appears to have been extensive pilfering from her ever since she has been in port. Yesterday afternoon Officer BUCKHOLDT, of the Sanitary Squad, noticed that the ship appeared to be deserted, and two officers of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, being sent to take charge of her, found on board the dead body of a man, but not a living thing. They also ascertained that the ship was filling with water. The leak was stopped, and the Coroner, having been notified, will hold an inquest to-day, when these singular circumstances will probably be explained.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 45 Allen-street, on the body of FREDERICK BURGER, a druggist, who committed suicide on Thursday by swallowing poison. It was elicited in evidence that the deceased had been a surgeon in the army and had been twice wounded in the head, which caused great pain and mental excitement. The body of the deceased was found in his bed on Thursday morning. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. LEE resulted in his expressing the opinion that death was the result of poison. The verdict of the jury was to that effect. The deceased was a German and 47 years of age.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following convictions and fines were procured by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the month of June, 1867: P. Corcoran, beating a horse, $1; P. Riley, driving horse with sore breast, $5; G. Myers, driving three dogs attached to a cart laden with ashes and offal, judgment suspended; B. Kane, driving a horse diseased and unfit for labor, $10; J. Frank, fighting dogs, $10; J. Rigney, driving a horse with sore back, judgment suspended; M. Kinley, driving a lame horse, five days' imprisonment; A. Bonner, driving a horse lame in three legs, $5. Total, $31.

ACCIDENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—On Wednesday afternoon about sixty ladies and gentlemen left this City to attend a festival held at the Echo Bay House, New-Rochelle. They had a clam-bake, a boat race, a ball and supper. During the afternoon they visited the islands. While at Harrison's Island three of the ladies entered a boat to take a sail, when one of them, a Miss COOK, fell overboard. Mr. DAVID HARRISON jumped in at the peril of his life and brought her safe to the shore.

DEATH BY CHOLERA.—Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, a man named JOSEPH GARTNER died at No. 369 Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, of a disease that was reported to the Board of Health by E. H. JAMES, Sanitary Inspector, as cholera. The Inspector further reported that there were all the necessary disinfectants in the house. The neighborhood from which this case is reported is cleanly and not overcrowded.

DEATH OF A RELATIVE OF WASHINGTON.—Mrs. ELIZA B. RUNNELL, who died at her residence in this City on Thursday morning, was a blood relative of Gen. WASHINGTON. For many years Mrs. RUNNELL held a distinguished place in society, and was looked upon as a leader of the fashions. She was a native of Virginia. She attained a good old age, having completed her 84th year. Her funeral took place yesterday from No. 1,158 Broadway.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Count De Beauvoir and Baron de Penthievre, France, and G. G. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, are at the Brevoort House; Senator Cole, of California, is at the Metropolitan Hotel; Col. Hunter, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Chaudron, the authoress, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE FUNERAL OF GOV. WRIGHT.—The remains of Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, late United States Minister at Berlin, arrived here by the steamer *Hammonia* from Hamburg yesterday. The funeral will take place on Thursday the 22d inst., of which future announcement will be made.

BURGLARY.—A gang of burglars entered the grocery store on the corner of Gouverneur and Cherry streets, at an early hour yesterday morning. The thieves entered by a side window and carried off $50 in nickel pennies and a portion of the stock on hand. No arrests.

UNSAFE BUILDING.—As the old frame tenement building, No. 79 Laurens-street, settled on its foundations yesterday, the negro families that have been living there were removed from the premises by the Police and the Superintendent of Buildings notified.

DROWNED.—JAMES DONOVAN, a 'Longshoreman, fell overboard yesterday, at Pier No. 47 East River, and was drowned. The remains have been recovered, and Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

THE KNIFE.—JOHN DOUGHERTY, aged 15 years, quarreled with JOHN LYNCH, aged 13 years, on Thursday evening, on the corner of Baxter and White streets, when DOUGHERTY stabbed his opponent in the shoulder with a penknife, escaping arrest.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NEW STYLE OF FERRY BRIDGE.—The new style of bridge recently constructed for the Greenpoint Ferry is attracting much attention. The bridge is forty-eight feet in length and twenty-six feet wide, with arches of forty-eight feet span and twelve inches square. The material used in its construction is yellow pine, and it is fastened through and through with screw bolts. The float is twenty-six feet long, twenty feet wide, and six feet deep. It is also built of yellow pine, and has forty knees. WILSON'S balance adjuster is used on the float, and the general arrangement is such that no gang-plank is needed, as on the old style of bridge. The float has a water-tight compartment which contains water for ballast, and the bridge very nicely adapts itself to the boats at all stages of the tide. The proprietor of this ferry intends placing the new bridge in both slips foot of Greenpoint-avenue, and also at the foot of Tenth and Twenty-third streets, New-York. It is also said that he intends, as soon as practicable, to reduce the present high rate of fare on this line.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—A car-driver on the Grand-street (E. D.) line, named BARNEY TIERNEY, was yesterday arrested and arraigned before Justice WALTER, charged with feloniously assaulting a passenger named CHARLES RUNNY. The alleged assault was committed on Thursday afternoon at the corner of Smith-street and Meeker-avenue, E. D. The accused was held to answer on the 24th inst.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—WARD E. WELLS, a young man, was yesterday afternoon arrested and locked up in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, charged with defrauding GEORGE T. KELLAM, of No. 234 Grand-street, E. D., of a stock of dry goods valued at $6,008. It is asserted that WELLS represented himself to be worth $10,000, but it was afterward ascertained that the representation was false.

BABY SLAUGHTER.—The bodies of two more babies were yesterday found by the Police of the Eastern District—one in a cigar-box in the Newtown Creek meadows, and the other in the slip of the Division-avenue Ferry. Coroner SMITH was notified.

## NEW-JERSEY.

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—The Detective Police of Jersey City have for some days past been looking for a man styling himself Dr. L. VON SCHADE, who succeeded in swindling a couple of respectable young Germans out of the sum of $300. The pretended Doctor advertised in one of the German papers in New-York for a couple of young men to fill situations as rent collectors in Jersey City, directing the applicants to call at No. 136 Washington-street, Jersey City. In response to the advertisement the two young men called and had an interview with the Doctor. He professed to be well pleased with their appearance, and claiming to own a large number of houses, said their whole time would be required in his service, but they being strangers, he would require security. The young men deposited $300 (all they had) with him, and were directed to call at 9 o'clock the next morning to assume their duties, which they did; but the pretended Doctor was not to be found, and the Police have not been able to obtain any clue to the whereabout of the rascal.

BURGLARIES AT NORTH BELLVILLE.—The dwelling houses of HENRY VAN WINKLE and J. R. COLLERD, at North Bellville, were entered by burglars yesterday morning, and a considerable amount of valuables were stolen. From the apartments of Mr. COLLERD, a gold watch and a lot of silver spoons, ear-rings, &c., were taken, and from Mr. VAN WINKLE'S, silver spoons, butter-knives and forks—in all amounting to about $125. Mr. VAN WINKLE was awakened about 3 o'clock by a noise and went out into the hall, but failed to discover any one. The thieves gained an entrance by prying open the cellar door. The thieves entered Mr. COLLERD'S bed-room and took the money from his pantaloons pocket.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—The body of the man found in the Passaic River, opposite Newark, was yesterday identified as that of JOSEPH COCKBURN, recently engaged as book-keeper for DUVAL & Co., on Railroad-avenue. The deceased was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and previous to coming to Newark, was a railroad conductor in Montreal, Canada. In consequence of dull times he was thrown out of employment and had been unable to procure another situation, in consequence of which he had threatened to drown himself.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN HORSES.—A few days since, a man named EAGAN, was arrested and committed to the Union County jail, for stealing a horse and wagon at Rahway. Since being incarcerated, EAGAN gave information to Chief of Police KEHOE, of Elizabeth, which, on Wednesday, led to the recovery of a team of horses on Long Island, that had been stolen from JACOB HURD, of Dover, in July, and also the recovery of a horse in New-York, that had been stolen from THOMAS POST.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday noon, Capt. OTTO HERZOG, of Washington, narrowly escaped instant death at the Centre-street depot at Newark. He was in the act of stepping upon the 12 o'clock train for New-York, when some boys, eager to get off, ran violently against him, knocking him prostrate into the mud within a foot of the track, and while thus situated the whole train passed within a few inches of him.

ACCIDENT.—A German laborer named MICHAEL HECH, while engaged in excavating on Thursday in the cellar of PETER & BROOKS' brewery at Union Hill, had his left leg fractured by the falling upon him of a rock. He was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where the fracture was reduced by Dr. CHABERT.

CASUALTIES.—A young son of KAREN COUGHLIN, carman, residing in Meadow-street, Hoboken, was kicked by one of his father's horses yesterday, and is supposed to be fatally injured....DENNIS MURPHY, ten years of age, was run over by a truck at the corner of North First and Provost streets, Jersey City, but escaped serious injury.

INCENDIARISM.—An attempt was made at 11:30 o'clock Thursday night to burn down the boarding-house No. 203 Warren-street, Jersey City, kept by Mrs. CALLAHAN, by setting fire to a straw bed which was stowed away behind a door in the rear of the building. Damage trifling.

GAGGED AND ROBBED.—During the fore part of the week, two strangers entered the house of Mrs. CASSIDY, in Bordentown, gagged her, tied her hands and feet, and then robbed her of a few dollars in money. The fellows were afterward arrested and committed to the Mount Holly jail.

ANOTHER FLOOD.—Several hundred acres of meadows in the rear of Hoboken, were again flooded by the heavy rains of Thursday night, and the people living thereabout were under the necessity of resorting to boats and rafts to reach dry ground.

### Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR firm but unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $2 15; White, $2 30. CORN quiet and unchanged, with but little offering. OATS dull and heavy, closing at 58c. for No. 1 in bulk. RYE steady at $1 for No. 1. BARLEY in good demand at $1 15@$1 25. COTTON firmer; Middling, 26½c.@27c. WHISKY steady at 30c. in bond. PROVISIONS firm but quiet; Bulk Sides in demand, and all were taken at 13c., and are now held at 13½c., and Shoulders at 11¼c. BACON quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK dull and lower, at $23 50@$23 75. LARD firmer and in light demand, at 12½c. FLAXSEED in demand at $2@$2 10. LINSEED OIL dull at $1 23. LARD OIL, 95c.@$1. GROCERIES unchanged but firm. GOLD, 140⅜, buying. EXCHANGE dull at par, selling.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR firm and active. WHEAT less active; No. 1 Spring $1 89@$1 90; No. 2 $1 81, closing firm. CORN active and easier, at 97½c.@97¾c. for No. 1, and $1 92@$1 94 for No. 2. OATS active at 57½c.@58c. for No. 1, and 57c.@57¼c. for No. 2. RYE advanced 5c.; sales at $1 05@$1 11 for No. 1, closing steady at the outside. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. BEEF CATTLE declined 10c.@15c.; good to choice shipping, $6 90@$7. LIVE HOGS quiet and declined 5c.@6c.; common to good smooth, $6 25@$6 87½. SHEEP active at $4@$4 87½. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 16.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. COFFEE—Rio 9½c.@12½c., gold, in bond, and 15c.@18¾c., duty paid. WHEAT—Prime advanced 5c.; sales of Red, $2@$2 50. CORN—Small sales of White at $1 10@$1 12; Yellow, $1 15. OATS active and steady at 70c.@79c.; damp and inferior, 65c. RYE, $1 30@$1 40. FLOUR—Small lots Ohio Superfine, $9 50, and 500 bbls. choice Howard-street, on private terms. Large contracts have been made by millers for the high of City Extra at $11 25@$11 75. PROVISIONS—No large sales. There is a good jobbing demand for Bacon and prices are steady at 13c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 15c.@15½c. for Sides, and 16c.@17½c. for Clear Rib Sides. LARD—City, 13c.; Western, 13½c. SUGAR quiet and firm at unchanged prices.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter, and $12 50 for Double Extra, including National at $11. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 22, and 400 bushels White Michigan at $2 60. CORN in limited demand; sales 9,500 bushels Illinois at $1 04, and 2,800 bushels Illinois in car lots at $1 05½@$1 06. OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED unchanged. SHORTS, $23@$24. SHIPSTUFFS, $28 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York. Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—31,700 bushels Corn, 892,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,157,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 16.

TOBACCO firm, except for medium and low grades, which are easier. COTTON and HEMP are dull. FLOUR firm; Extra $8@$8 50; Double Extra $9@$10 65; Treble Extra $11@$11 40; Choice and Fancy $12@$13. WHEAT firm; Choice and Fancy Red and White $2 20@$2 35; Prime Fall $2 10@$2 15; Good to Extra Choice Spring $1 60@$1 85. CORN firmer; White 90c.@$1 05; Yellow 95c. OATS advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 53c.@55c. BARLEY $1 for Spring. RYE 85c.@90c. PROVISIONS unchanged. LARD 13½c.@13¾c. for Choice Keg. WHISKY active at $2 25, free. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 sacks; Corn, 2,800 sacks; Oats, 1,000 sacks; Rye 395 sacks; Barley, 42 sacks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 16.

COTTON firm but unchanged; sales 850 bales; Low Middling, 25c.@25½c.; receipts of the week, 1,009 bales; exports, 4,020 bales; stock, 22,937 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged and dull. CORN dull and declined 2½c.@5c.; Mixed, $1 02; White, $1 15. OATS firm and active at 80c. PORK—300 bbls. sold from the landing, in several lots, at $25 75. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@20. SUGAR-CURED HAMS, 21c.@21½c. LARD—tierces, 14¼c.@14¾c. Gold, 139¾@140. Sterling Exchange, 152½@154½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ cent. premium. The first bale of new cotton, which was rated as Middling, sold at 33½c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT dull, and no sales are reported; quotations about the same. CORN active and firm; sales 140,000 bushels No. 2 mixed Western at $1. OATS quiet and 2c.@3c. lower. RYE—None offered. BARLEY—Market bare. HIGHWINES unchanged. MESS PORK steady at last quotations. LARD unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Flour, 5,700 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 148,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—11c. to New-York for Corn.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR firm; sales of Double Extra, from new White Wheat, at $11. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c.; White Michigan $2 22@$2 26; Amber $2 13½@$2 13¾; receipts to-day 36,000 bushels. CORN advanced 2c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash $1 02, and No. 2 at 94c.; receipts to-day 14,000 bushels. OATS a shade lower; sales at 67½c. for No. 1, and 65c. for No. 2; receipts to-day 12,000 bushels. RYE—$1 05 bid for No. 1.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Aug. 16.

WHEAT dull and declined 1c.@2c.; held at $2 15 for No. 1 Red; No. 2 Red $2 05. CORN steady at 95c. for No. 1. OATS firmer but irregular; sales at 65c.@67c. for No. 1 State. RYE quiet at $1 10@$1 12. BARLEY nominal at $1 for No. 1 State. PETROLEUM dull and nominally unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 16.

COTTON quiet at 27c.@28c.; exports for the week 913 bales; receipts 422 bales. FLOUR, $9@$9 50; Double Extra, $11@$11 50. CORN dull at $1 05@$1 10. OATS, 85c.@87c. MESS PORK, $25 50@$26. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@17c. LARD, 13¾c.@14½c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR firm and active; Double Extra, $10 75. WHEAT—Spring has declined 5c.@8c.; sales of No. 1 at 90c. CORN dull at 90c. RECEIPTS—11,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,060 bbls. Flour.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Aug. 16.

COTTON market closed quiet; Low Middlings, 25c.; receipts to-day 44 bales; sales 75 bales; receipts of the week 444 bales; exports 1,934 bales; stock 4,270 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 16.

COTTON firm and quiet; Middlings, 26¾c.@27c.; sales 130 bales; receipts, none, owing to the washing away of the railroads.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 16.

The COTTON market is stiff and has advanced ½c.; Middlings, 26c.@26½c.; sales 69 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 16.

COTTON firm; sales 66 bales; Middlings, 27c.@27½c.; receipts, 283 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 16.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unsettled at 52½c.@53c. RESIN quiet at $3 80@$6 75.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Wm. Penn | Aug. 3 | London | New-York |
| Nebraska | Aug. 6 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Erin | Aug. 7 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Fulton | Aug. 7 | Havre | New-York |
| City of Paris | Aug. 7 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Saxonia | Aug. 10 | Hamburg | New-York |
| Union | Aug. 10 | Bremen | New-York |
| Scotia | Aug. 10 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Northern Light | Aug. 10 | Bremen | New-York |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Queen | Aug. 17 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Iowa | Aug. 17 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Celia | Aug. 17 | New-York | London |
| Cleopatra | Aug. 17 | New-York | Antwerp |
| Teutonia | Aug. 17 | New-York | Hamburg |
| FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C. | | | |
| Georgia | Aug. 14 | Sisal and Vera Cruz | |
| Morro Castle | Aug. 15 | Havana | |
| Fah Kee | Aug. 16 | Santiago de Cuba | |
| Rising Star | Aug. 21 | Aspinwall | |
| South America | Aug. 22 | Rio de Janeiro | |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe via Liverpool, by the *City of London,* close at the General Post-office on Saturday, Aug. 17, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters at Pier No. 45 N. R., to 11:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States via Hamburg, by the *Teutonia,* close at the General Post-office Saturday, Aug. 17, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Belgium via Antwerp, by the *Cleopatra,* close at the General Post-office Saturday, Aug. 17, at 10:30 A. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 4 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Long Island........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad........5 P. M.
North Mails........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails at........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

### Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 16.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Hunter and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Taft, Master J. T. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stearns, Miss Louisa Pattinson, Mrs. T. and Lucy Atkins, J. R. Ham, Chas. Mays, H. Feldmann, E. C. Palmer, Mr. Wild, Mrs. Wild, E. Blanc, F. Shirley, W. L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Browell and family, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Boalsh, Master C. Boalsh, J. H. Browell, F. W. Arnold, J. T. Burns, John Tucker, Rev. F. M. Meagher, S. Leon, J. Preston.

*In brig Beaver, from Jamaica*—J. C. Henriques, Mrs. Henriques, Jacob Henriques, Isaac Hiner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 5 12 | Sun sets | 6 55 | Moon rises | 8 03 |
| HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. | | | | | |
| Sandy Hook | 8 44 | Gov. Island | 9 33 | Hell Gate | 10 [illegible] |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 16.

### Cleared.

Steamships Fah-Kee, Liesgang, St. Jago and Neuvitas, Waydell & Co., (recleared;) Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Bardan, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Derby, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark M. W. Brett, McCann, Turks Island, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs John G., (Br.,) Albury, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; J. W. Sawyer, Williams, Savannah, R. P. Buck & Co.; Le Creole, (Hol.,) Campbell, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Haitienne, (Br.,) Morrison, Cape Town, C. G. H., C. J. & F. Magill; Handy, Butler, Doboy Island, Baxter & Merrill.

Schooners Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Midnight, Havens, Hallowell, Me., Ferguson & Wood; Havana Packet, (Hol.,) Harksen, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Sloops Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville, W. G. Johnson; Thomas Hull, Hull, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

### Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Aug. 3, at 10:13 P. M., and Queenstown 4th, at 11:38 A. M., with mdse. and 463 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship William Yeo, (of P. E. Island,) Howes, Cardiff 44 ds., with railroad iron to E. Cunard.

Bark Albert, (Fr.,) Loreque, Fortu, France, 23 ds., in ballast to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Helena, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Coffin, Cow Bay 19 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken. In the hurricane of the 2d inst. lost sails and stove bulwarks.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Barkantine Lamplighter, Bahrs, Havana 10 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Beaver, Crocker, Milk River, Jam., 8 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had light winds and calms during the passage. Anchored in the Lower Quarantine night of the 15th, with the best bower and 35 fathoms chain; during the night had strong winds and heavy rain; 6 A. M. 16th, dragged anchor, and let go the second one and fouled brig Julia F. Carney, doing her some light damage, and considerably injuring the Beaver.

Brig Two Brothers, (of St. John, N. B.,) Butler, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Reynes Bros. & Co. 11th inst., lat. 33 30, lon. 76 32, spoke bark C. A. Jones, of Windsor, N. S., from Manzanilla for Falmouth for orders, 21 ds. out, with a cargo of cedar; had lost foreroyalmast and head of foremast sprung.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglas, Cadiz 50 ds., with wine, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ida, (Br.,) Doane, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Black Fish, (of Newburgh,) Bragg, Savannah 9 ds., with yellow pine to J. Bigler & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, Bemker, Barbados 12 ds., with molasses to Bishop Bros.

Brig Edith, Putnam, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Scotland, Crowell, of and from Barbados 16 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Brig Village Belle, (Br.,) Morrison, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Edie Waters, Folsom, Tampico July 18, with skins, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds most of the passage; south of Hatteras passed through some wrecked stuff. Left on the bar a Dutch brig, for Laguna; a side-wheel U. S. frigate, with a screw ship and side-wheel tender; arr. on the bar July 18.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Phenix, Johnson, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Saladin, (Br.,) Slocumb, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. John Sanderson, (Br.,) Cotter, Halifax, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Gersh Bancker, Ellis, Para 19 ds., with rubber to Burdett & Everett. Sld. in co. with schr. E. G. Knight, for New-York.

Schr. Moses Waring, Bunker, St. George, N. B., 14 ds., with spars, &c., to J. Richards.

Schr. J. C. Brooks, Burgess, Boston.

Schr. Vapor, Bogert, Charleston, S. C., 8 ds.

Schr. Alice Ada, Mears, Virginia.

Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jed Frye, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Parker, Parker, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. E.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16—Arr. steamers Equator, from New-York; Neptune, do.; schr. Dosher, from Aux Cayes. Also arr. steamer McClellan, Baltimore; Roman, Philadelphia; schr. D. Tarbox, New-Orleans.

Below—Ship N. Boynton, Cape de Verd Islands.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16—Arr. brig Water Witch, Porto Rico, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Carroll, Baltimore, for Liverpool; bark Chandelier, Norfolk, for West Indies.

The ship David Stuart, from Valparaiso, with wheat, has been ordered to Falmouth, England.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 14—Arr. schrs. Copy, Thomas, Rockland, for Fall River; W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Portland, for Providence; Queen of Clippers, Davidson, Windsor, for New-York; Eliza Cowell, Smith, Bangor, for Newport; Freddie L. Potter, Small, Provincetown, for Georgetown; Hellen Mars, Higgins, Boston, for Philadelphia; Hellen Perkins, Perkins, Bangor, for New-York; Triton, Freeman, Bangor, for Tiverton; Governor, Freely, Bangor, for New-Haven; Gen. Banks, Rider, do. do.; Ellen Merriman, Hamilton, Portland, for New-York; Hattie Coombs, from Drinkwater with granite for Washington; Wm. A. Dubosq, Conant, for Bangor; D. R. Abby, Rian, for New-York; Harriet Parker, Webber, Rockland, for New-York; brigs Cowell, S. Buck, St. John, for New-York; Essex, Bartlet, Philadelphia, for Montreal.

Remain in port, the vessels before reported.

### Miscellaneous.

While the schr. T. J. Hill, of Providence, Capt. Chase, was getting under way from off the Battery to-day at 12:15 P. M., she misstayed and went foul of the U. S. steamer Gen. Putnam, carrying away railings, flag-pole and boat davits and staving her boat. The T. J. H. received no damage.

### Spoken, &c.

Challenge—schr.-yacht, from New-York for Malaga, July 28, lat. 40 20, lon. 51.

John C. Ford—schr.-yacht, from Baltimore for Europe, July 28, lat. 46, lon. 34.

### Foreign Ports.

At Tampico, July 18, Br. schr. Enterprise, for New-York in 4 days.

At Barbados, Aug. 3, brig Harry & Aubery, from New-York, just arr.

At Matanzas, Aug. 3, brig Kate Carlton, from New-York, arr. 1st, dischg.

At Para, July 27, schr. Isabel, for New-York next day; Susan, from New-York, dischg.

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BRADBURY'S NEW SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC-BOOK, entitled "Fresh Laurels for the Sabbath-School," is published THIS DAY at No. 425 Broome-st., New-York. Specimen copies may be had by calling or sending as above. Large orders will be filled as rapidly as possible. The "extraordinary demand" of upward of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND copies before a book was published will necessarily cause some delay in filling orders, but each will be filled in its turn. Price of FRESH LAURELS, 35 cents, or $30 per hundred, cash, in board covers.
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR
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Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.
With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. Mark well the name and locality.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Homes."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 23, Aug. 16, 1867.
21, 70, 72, 3, 58, 39, 17, 34, 28, 31, 10, 61, 46, 57.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 24, Aug. 16, 1867.
30, 51, 12, 38, 16, 50, 29, 40, 56, 1, 9, 43.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 304, Aug. 16, 1867.
75, 48, 20, 78, 45, 49, 38, 70, 25, 74, 39.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 305, Aug. 16, 1867.
30, 71, 63, 3, 41, 74, 49, 20, 36, 67, 8.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 487, Aug. 16, 1867.
2, 12, 19, 67, 35, 20, 57, 51, 42, 68, 37, 10.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 488, Aug. 16, 1867.
13, 45, 67, 71, 75, 22, 37, 21, 70, 74, 30, 33, 56.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, Aug. 16, 1867.
17, 59, 30, 33, 72, 7, 43, 29, 62, 48, 31, 56.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 412, Aug. 16, 1867.
28, 56, 10, 29, 15, 67, 6, 32, 28, 74, 46, 42, 34.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.